FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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[illegible] Abu Iyad: There will be preparations for regional meetings and activities in preparation for regional conferences which will be held before holding the regional offices. The Congress will be held in light of the decisions of these conferences so that we can continue our march.

Al-Wazir: Future Congress Postponed Up To 3 Months

[illegible] Kuwait, 16 Jun 84 (KUNA) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Iyad, deputy commander in chief of the forces of the Palestine liberation army and Fatah Central Committee member, has said: "Together with several PLO Executive Committee members, we are preparing for the forthcoming Palestinian national meeting that is scheduled to be held after the fourth Islamic Summit Conference."

In an interview published in the Kuwaiti paper Al-Qabas [illegible] Abu Iyad said: "We will draw up the principles of a strategy for joint action in the coming stage on the basis of the Palestinian resistance. We shall also discuss the situation in the occupied territories."

Referring to the recent fighting that took place between the PLO and Syria, Abu Iyad asserted that Lebanon affairs have been settled by the PLO, Syria, and their allies, and that no conflict with the resistance movement exists. He said: "We have no conflict with the resistance movement in Lebanon. We have a conflict with the Syrian regime, which does not engage in the PLO's work, and does not conflict with the resistance movement. We shall not abandon the resistance in the occupied territories."

Referring to the recent indications that were on parliamentary circles in London, Abu Iyad asserted that Jordanian officials have told the PLO that this is a matter internal matter which does not engage in the PLO's work, and does not conflict with the resistance movement. We shall not abandon the resistance in the occupied territories."

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Abu Iyad revealed that the meetings of the Fatah congress have been postponed for a maximum period of 3 months. He said that the meetings of the Fatah Central Committee are still in session, and that it was agreed that Fatah's executive members will meet with members in exile in the near future to discuss the latest developments and issues.

Referring to the meeting between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and George Habash and Nayif Hawatmah, Abu Iyad said that they had been an encouragement to hold such a meeting and that 'Arafat went to Algeria to meet with the Palestinian prisoners who have been released, and due because of the unrest in Algeria, Abu 'Ammar returned to Tunisia.

Resistance attacks Israeli Patrol

[illegible] Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese resistance fighters continue their daring operations against the Zionist occupier troops throughout the occupied Lebanese territories, inflicting the heaviest losses on enemy troops. A group of resistance fighters attacked a Zionist military patrol on Sultan Ibrahim Mountain in southern Lebanon with machineguns and rockets, and resulted in the killing or wounding of several Zionist soldiers. As a result, the Zionist occupation declared to foreign reporters, however, saying that the enemy troops immediately surrounded the area of the attack and began a large-scale search for the attackers. However, there is still no news.

Baghdad PLO Radio Says Israelis Killed Thabet

[illegible] Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The Zionist enemy radio yesterday announced the death of agent Sa'd Haddad. According to this radio, Haddad's death was due to an incurable disease for last month. Sa'd Haddad was a man and had been treated for [illegible] years [illegible] months.

It will be recalled that traitor Sa'd Haddad was the tongue of several assassination groups in Palestinian territories and Lebanese occupied lands. The last of these criminal acts was in the end of last year when Haddad was seriously injured [illegible] admitted to the Rizgary Hospital in Haifa [illegible] Tel Aviv.

Private reports from occupied southern Lebanon said that agent Sa'd Haddad did not die naturally, but was put to death by Zionist doctors after he had placed his confidence on and became a burden to the Zionist occupation forces, and therefore useless.

Baghdad PLO Radio on Syrian-U.S. Contacts

[illegible] Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Western commentary:]

[Excerpts] Democrats are of U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld will [illegible] to Damascus, the Arab news media summed up as follows: Syria will not change its position concerning the situation in Lebanon unless the United States changes its policy toward the Arabs. Therefore, the ball is now in the U.S. court.

We begin by saying that this he shows that Damascus is determined to continue to insult public intelligence. How can anyone believe, after Sa'dabd's experience, that it is possible to change U.S. policy toward the Arabs made conference tours and to dialogue away?

We say this we cannot imagine that a major power like the United States can be made to change its foreign policy toward an area that is so vital and strategic as it and which embodies many of its interests, inside the conference room and by dialogue alone. Therefore, we say that the Damascus rulers are following in the steps of Sa'dabd who often spoke about the possibility of making the United States change its policy toward the Arabs. He had in fact changed this policy, but toward further aggression and aggression. To what extent would the Damascus rulers change U.S. policy this time?

We must repeat here an important observation in this regard. That which exists between us and the United States is not a dialogue or a difference in viewpoints, but a conflict with a long history. The United States has often shown its readiness to enter into this fact by resorting to various military and political means of conflict. We have often seen Washington in the conflict brought to workplaces. Thousands of tons of [illegible] bombs and other types of bombs with which it [illegible] our Arab

KUWAIT

Municipal Council Elections To Be Held 18 Jan

[illegible] Kuwait, 14 Jan 84 p 1 [illegible]

[illegible] — Kuwait's municipal elections will be held on 18 January, it was announced today by the Minister of Amiri Diwan Affairs and Minister of Information, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah.

The announcement of the results of the elections was left to the [illegible] at 0 o'clock [illegible] the same day.

In addition to the elections, Shaykh Sa'd also announced the appointment of 10 [illegible].

The municipal council was established on May 11, 1930, under the chairmanship of Shaykh Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, but [illegible] suspended in September of the same year.

According to the law [illegible] the number of elected council members was raised to [illegible] and [illegible] one of whom is the [illegible] during [illegible] colleagues. The term of the council's elected members is [illegible] years, and it is renewed by rotation. According to the law, the municipal chairman is appointed by the Kuwaiti [illegible].

Among the functions performed by the Municipal Council [illegible] the supervision of services related to public health, [illegible] maintenance of [illegible] of streets, in the interest of the public, and issuance of licenses for conducting business in general. The council also decides the location of [illegible] public markets [illegible] and according to the [illegible] plans, and defines regulations governing advertising in public places.

The council has [illegible] on the selection of sites for workers' districts, and the allocation of land for residential agricultural and industrial purposes according to the law.

Recently, the council decided to start [illegible] two of its functions — construction and garbage collection. According to the law, the council has established committees in the [illegible] governorates — the capital, Hawalli, Al Ahmadi and Jahrah — to help suggest solutions to problems and ideas concerning municipal affairs in their areas.

Contrary to the foregoing, though, the council is not an administrative body. According to Paragraph [illegible] of the law on the relationship between the council and the government, if the council makes a resolution which is rejected by the council's chairman, the resolution is to be returned to the Municipal Council.

If it is approved by a majority of votes cast, the resolution is passed and becomes effective as a result [illegible] KUNA

YEMEN

Supreme Tought'a Council Presidium Session Opens

[illegible] Sana in Arabic [illegible] 14 Jan 84 p 1 [illegible]

[illegible] of the Presidium of the Supreme Tought'a Council was held on [illegible] session for reviewing under the chairmanship of Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad, secretary general of the GPC, and in the [illegible] chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Tought'a Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The session was opened by Minister of Local Administration [illegible] presented the political report on the main activities during the past year, which encompassed the political, economic, [illegible] social fields. The report reviewed the major activities carried out last year in honor of the 20th anniversary of the 14 October Revolution. They included: — the work of implementing the third year of the extended second [illegible] which was carried out with high efficiency by the country's workers and citizens, [illegible] building the structure of the state organs of the local people's councils, the success of which was tangible, and the strengthening of relations between the local authorities and the masses, who are further expressing their support of the leadership of the authorities in a democratic manner.

The report pointed out the great importance of the efforts to implement [illegible] in other [illegible] of the Yemen Arab Republic, such as [illegible] which is embarking [illegible] projects. The report also reviewed [illegible] and [illegible] plans ahead of schedule, and [illegible] work by workers of the agricultural [illegible] and [illegible] in achieving the [illegible] which they had made at the beginning of last year.

The report [illegible] council also stressed [illegible] the peasant [illegible] the state [illegible], and the [illegible] which [illegible] their programs for the long run [illegible] to safeguard our country's sovereignty and [illegible].

On the level of the Yemen national [illegible] the report noted [illegible] and activities and the [illegible] and exchange [illegible] with the brothers in the northern part. These activities [illegible] implement the joint agreements between the two [illegible] and programs for holding periodic meetings of the [illegible] parties of the two states. [illegible] and [illegible] mentioned [illegible] meeting of [illegible] and [illegible] of both parties to facilitate travel between the two. The success of the program of [illegible] the earlier visit will witness further [illegible] contributions in various fields.

On the Arab and international level, the report reviewed the [illegible] activities of implementing the party's foreign policy, stemming from the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-aligned solidarity. The party's foreign policy is also concerned with developing relations with neighboring countries and [illegible] following of the security and stability of our country, supporting the regular and continuing [illegible] cooperation and common [illegible] in general fields. It also reviewed the [illegible] struggling [illegible] Arab and [illegible] against Israeli [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Iraqi Trade Minister Arrives for Talks

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jun 84 — Hamdi Abd-al-Majid, minister and trade minister, arrived here today on a visit to Kuwait. Accompanying him are economic officials.

During the visit, Hamdi will hold talks with Kuwaiti economic Minister Dr Sulayman al-'Adsani. Also on the agenda for discussions are economic relations between the two countries.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jun 84 — Kuwait and Israel, Arabic signed an agreement here today for economic and trade cooperation.

The agreement was signed in Kuwait by Hamdi 'Abd-al-Majid, economic and trade minister, and in Israel, Arabic by Dr 'Adil al-'Asi, al-Khawarizmi, acting minister of finance and economic affairs.

It has been learned that the agreement covers procedures that will help facilitate and promote trade exchange, and the passage of goods and transport through the two countries.

The agreement comes in opposition to Israel and Israeli products which are prevented from entering Kuwait and other Arab countries. The agreement covers the two countries' agricultural industrial, mineral and service commodity products.

Air Defense Systems To Be Purchased From France

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun 84 — The ministry announced today that Israel Arabic announced by the French Government over the weekend to sell Soviet Union-made Air Defense Systems to Arab countries in order to obtain military equipment and spare parts.

Describing the deal as "the biggest military investment ever in Iran," the source said it would encompass electronic systems, aircraft, defense. The main contractors in Thomson and other companies are Matra and Les Mirage.

The source emphasized that this was a government-to-government deal between the two countries. It was to be finalized in Iran.

The contract value is about equal to the total military equipment to France in 1982, much of this business coming from Iraq. Last year the country lost declined sharply.

Israel Arabic, which uses U.S. "SAM-ACS" type Crotal, after investments, will be investigating its armaments supplies sources as a result of the new contract.

9 AB

Arab League Leader Hosts Arrives in Iraq

[Text] Abd-ar-Rahman Bazzaz, secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), arrived in Iraq today to prepare for and participate in the meetings of the 14th session of the APU Council which will begin on Sat[illegible] 21 January.

He was received at the airport by Ibrahim 'Abdallah 'Isma'il, secretary general of the Council Peoples Assembly, and a number of assembly members.

Mubarak Receives Sudanese Labor Minister

[illegible] (Text) Cairo, [illegible] GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak at noon today [illegible] Sudanese Labor Minister and Socialist Union secretary [illegible] visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Dr. Muhammad Ahmad, minister of state for cooperation and housing.

Reportage on PRC Parliamentary Delegation's Visit

Mubarak Receives Kunzheng Delegation

[illegible] (Text) Cairo, [illegible] GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak today received at Al Qubbah Palace Wang Kunzheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Assembly, and his accompanying delegation currently visiting Cairo.

The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Karim Ezzeldin Mahmoud Abd al-Rauf, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Committee, and Dong Guoxiu, Chinese ambassador to Cairo.

The Chinese parliamentary delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday on a visit to Egypt.

Kunzheng on Palestinian, Arab Cause

[illegible] (Text) Cairo, [illegible] GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- Wang Kunzheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Assembly, met [illegible] Cairo with President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak. Following the meeting, Wang stated that the main question now discussed was the achievement of the Arab nation's solidarity and unity, as well as settlement to Israel's [illegible] aggression policy.

He said: We have expressed the Chinese Government's and people's support for the Palestinian and Arab causes. Wang added: We hope the Arab nations will attain unity and solidarity so that it can achieve the final victory.

Asked if Egyptian parliamentary delegation will visit China, Wang said he has invited the Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker to the head of the Egyptian People's Assembly to visit China, adding that a date for the visit is not fixed.

Asked if he brought a message from President Mubarak to Beijing on behalf of the Chinese leadership, Wang answered in the negative, pointing out he has met President Mubarak.

Regarding Egyptian-Chinese relations, Dr Ahmad Fathi Sorur (Shura Council and Al-Ahram editor in chief) [illegible] Chinese and Egyptian officials with the PRC as the USSR. We have had excellent relations with Egypt since 1956. These relations were strengthened by the PRC Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Egypt 15 years ago and President Mubarak's visit to China last year. These visits have a large impact and played a role in strengthening and promotion of these relations.

Dr Ahmad Fathi, People's Assembly speaker, said the meeting dealt with all aspects of the Middle East problem, [illegible] cooperation between the two countries, and consultation on bilateral ties. He said the Chinese officials expressed China's support for Egypt in all matters connected with Egyptian affairs, the Arab cause, and support for the Palestinian cause. He said China totally opposed Israel's attempts to [illegible] Palestinians and believes that Israel's withdrawal is the basis of a solution for Egypt.

Abu Ghazaleh Receives U.S. Army Chief of Staff

[illegible] (Text) Cairo, [illegible] GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA) -- Field Marshal Muhammad Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazaleh, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, today received General John Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, who is currently visiting Cairo.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-Orabi, chief of staff and director of the U.S. Military Cooperation Office [words illegible] Cairo, and the U.S. military attache.

It is worth noting that Gen. John Wickham arrived in Cairo from Yaounde on a short visit to Cairo.

[illegible]

Armed Forces General Command Communique No. 1, 34

[illegible]

[illegible]

Communique No. 1/94 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The brave Iraqi soldiers are continuing their valiant actions against the satanic enemy. The results of yesterday's combat and today are as follows.

1. One of our forward units opened fire on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the central sector of the front, killing two and wounding others. The enemy suffered one infantry section, and our observation post was withdrawn elsewhere in the same sector.

2. One of our forward units assaulted the enemy artillery opposite our positions east of Basra, destroying one military vehicle. A number of serviceable weapons and various military equipment were also found.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1st January 1994.

Trade Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

[illegible]

[illegible]

Leaves for Brazil

[illegible]

Baghdad Televises Begin Persian Program 14 Jan

[27 Jan 84] Manama, 14 JAN (in Arabic, 1900 GMT) 27 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (WARD) Baghdad television has begun to broadcast a daily Persian-language program beamed to the Iranian people. Authoritative Iraqi sources said today that the 1 hour program will be repeated over a large part of the Iranian Gulf coast. It is estimated that more than 10 million Iranians will be able to watch the program.

The first broadcast of the Persian program, which was screened on the second program of Baghdad television at 2230 [1430 GMT] last night, included a recitation from the Koran, recent war news, a message, a newscast, a political commentary, an interview with an Iranian prisoner, and news from Iranian refugees who fled the persecution or Iran take part in presenting the program. The Iraqi sources said that in future broadcasts the program will be communicating to the Iranian people the correct reports on the position of the Iranian regime at home and abroad.

Al-Masri Meets Outgoing Lebanese Minister

[illegible] Amman JORDAN TIMES in Arabic 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — Minister Mahmud Masri, minister of transport, [illegible] met with Khalil al-Masri, who has been newly appointed as chief of the Palestinian resistance forces. During the meeting, they discussed developments in the Palestinian cause and matters related to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support al-Fatah and the Palestinian people [illegible] Palestinian resistance.

Al-Masri had talks also with a number of Jordanian officials on the current Arab-Israeli developments in the Palestinian question.

'Crowded Maestro Diplomatic Cargo 14 Jun

[illegible] Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received in his office this morning, the Royal Court ambassador accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court and met with them for a period of time. At the beginning of the meeting, His Excellency Minister Abu Muhammad ibn Jum'ah Masri, dean of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the State of Qatar, spoke and congratulated the prime minister on assuming and on behalf of the ambassadors accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court, on the royal succession, confirming that Jordan will continue to realize further progress and prosperity under His Majesty King Husayn.

The prime minister expressed his thanks and appreciation for their sentiments and will convey their statements there. He mentioned that the Jordanian Foreign Ministry has met and will continue to meet their responsibilities in conveying Jordan's policy to the world [illegible] objectives and issues. Foreign Minister Taysir al-Masri and Khalil al-Shuqayri of the Foreign Ministry Legal Affairs Department also attended the meeting.

Senate Meets, Commissions Elected to Aid

[illegible] Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — The Senate held its first session today under Mahmud al-Uraysi, the president of the Senate. Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and the ministers attended the session. During the session, the members of the Senate took the constitutional oath.

Al-Uraysi made a speech in which he congratulated the members for the vote of confidence issued to them. He said: This is a historic occasion and a blessed step made by the honest leader His Majesty King Husayn. On this occasion, the Senate reaffirms its commitment, duties and continues its role in supporting Jordan's democratic march.

Al-Uraysi added: The election of Jordan's 12th parliament the meeting of parliament, the start of parliamentary and governmental responsibilities, the start of cabinet and the unity of the Jordanian community. He said: As we take the oath of loyalty, we pledge to God, the homeland, and the king to serve Jordan with care, to protect, loyalty, honor, and freedom. We pledge work for the good of Jordan and Islam, for the sacrifices of our right, and sanctities in Palestine, and for preserving our national dignity. We also pledge to extend our most humble love and loyalty to His Majesty King Husayn, praising God for his safety and success, and asking God to grant to success to world and Arab [illegible] conditions, and to sacrifice.

The president of the Senate also congratulated the new government for gaining the vote of confidence, hoping that it will succeed in carrying out its responsibilities and mission. The session was opened by reading royal decree [heading] the extraordinary session, calling the Parliament to convene in two ordinary sessions, dissolving the former Senate, appointing the members of the new Senate, appointing Ahmad al-Uraysi president of the Senate, and summoning the dissolved House of Representatives and calling it to hold an ordinary session on the basis of the royal endorsement of the Crimea decision.

A committee was then elected to vote on the speech from the throne. The committee consists of 'Abd al-Majid al-Qaysi, Marwan Za'rur, and Dr Khalil al-Salim.

The office of the permanent council was also elected and includes: Vice Deputy Hikmat al-Masri and Second Deputy Zayd al-Rifa'i. Dhiyab al-Hindawi and 'Ali Hasan 'Awdat were elected as presidential assistants. The higher council in charge of interpreting the Constitution was also elected, consisting Bahjat al-Talhuni, Muslih Bakhit, and Walid Sukri.

House of Representatives Speaker Delivers Speech

[Text] Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — The House of Representatives held a session this morning under acting speaker 'Abdullah Kaduri ash-Shawwabkah, the oldest member of the House. At the beginning of the session, a royal decree was read dissolving the extraordinary session of the House of Representatives and calling on the Parliament to hold an ordinary session. Another Cabinet decree, which was endorsed by a royal decree, was also read summoning the dissolved House of Representatives and calling on it to convene.

Then Ash-Shawwabkah called on three members of the house to supervise the process of electing the permanent speaker. Three candidates were chosen and a vote was taken. The candidates were: Rusul al-Mufti, 'Abd al-Fattah, and 'Abd al-Wahab al-Masri. Al-Fattah won by 71 votes. The two other candidates each gained 6 votes.

[illegible] Jordan's King Hussein and Israel's Shimon Peres [illegible] Washington [

Columnist Hails Decision on Press Language

[Text] We are happy with the new official language of the newspapers of the Nicosi militia and the Druze forces, we will use the Arab Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party, and instead of using the Syrian regime, we will use the Syrian Government. The news reports must be written in the language of the press they should be credible. If the media want to analyze the news and comment on reports, they have the right to do so. Our country is not part of these political classifications. We should not place after each party or group a salutation or moral epithet. We should not use such banal terms as 'nationalist, progressive, leftist, or rightist' when the name party or grouping. The wheel of thought which created these epithets died by the end of the 1950's and 1960's. Even if that were true, when these words were exhausted, used, we in Jordan did not employ them.

Walid Jumblat and other Lebanese politicians have expressed their displeasure with our official news language. Walid Jumblat is a Lebanese politician from a Druze family, but he is not a Druze leader. He is a Lebanese Arab politician and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party which includes Druze, Christians, and Muslims. Very few of his party members in the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies are Druze; they are mostly Muslims and Christians.

We are grateful for the condolences made by Walid Pasha to Ariel Sharon, leader of the Israeli occupation against the French, but rather to Jordan — which was his refuge after such Syrian atrocity thought of calling him Druze leader or of calling his resistance the Druze resistance. The Lebanese premier to Jordan was Rashid Tall. Nobody in Jordan thought of calling him the Druze prime minister.

We in the media have been suffering from such language which was imposed on us. We also suffered certain issues which we did not understand at the time or their true form. The point of these issues was the existence of the Jordanian press from monitoring the news about the resumption of Parliament. At the time the JORDAN NEWS AGENCY and the [illegible] NEWS AGENCY were transmitting the news from Amman the papers in Kuwait, Lebanon, the Gulf, Jerusalem, and Israel were publishing and commenting on the Jordanian media, and the BBC and Radio [illegible] in Cairo were broadcasting them to the Jordanian people. The Jordanian papers were threatened with closure if they published these reports.

Nobody could understand why the Jordanian press should be the last to know, like the doomed husband. Who did they want the Jordanian papers to be, midget papers? For whose benefit was the contempt of the Jordanian press in Jordan?

We support the decision to change the news language from the first day this decision was issued. As journalists, we are filled with joy because a modern, open mentality is now dealing with the media.

Brief

New ambassador to Philippines Amman [illegible] JORDAN — A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Walid Sa'id Al-Bayyumi as nonresident ambassador to the Philippines. [Text] [Amman ALA-DUSTUR in Ar, No. 14, Jun 84, p 1] [illegible]

Section Leader on Meeting With President, Aoun

[illegible]

[Text] The current Lebanese developments were the topic of discussions held today in Zghorta between [Geagea] President Suleiman Frangieh and Major General Mohammad al-Khir, personal envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Robert Frangieh and Deputy Dr 'Abdallah Rahhal participated in the discussions.

Maj Gen al-Khir arrived at Zghorta at 1900. Following the 90-minute meeting, the Syrian envoy said: "I have conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Suleiman Frangieh dealing with an exchange of views on the current situation. He added: "Let's hope for the best. We also hope that circumstances will change the scene for the better."

Maj Gen al-Khir then left for Tripoli where he held a meeting with consul [Prime Minister Rashid Karami]. Maj Gen al-Khir made the following statement following their meeting:

[Begin recording] [illegible] reporter] Your Excellency, how do you assess your meetings with Frangieh and Karami?

[Al-Khir] I have forwarded messages to Their Excellencies Frangieh and Karami from President Hafiz al-Asad on the current situation and the prevalent political circumstances in the region.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, what is the role Syria could play in the current crisis?

[Al-Khir] We hope the security plan will be achieved. But I don't know if the circumstances are appropriate for achieving it.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, do you believe a solution to the Lebanese crisis is imminent?

[Al-Khir] ... seems positive. But I hope it will be soon.

[Reporter] Did Their Excellencies Frangieh and Karami hand you their messages?

[Al-Khir] Yes.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

Senior Saudi Diplomat Kidnapped in Beirut

Abducted in Ar-Ramlah

[illegible]

[Text] A security source informed us a short while ago that a senior Saudi diplomat was kidnapped in the Ar-Ramlah area after gunmen ambushed him. An exchange of fire took place as a result of which one of the diplomat's aides was hit.

Saudi Consul Cornay Identified

[illegible]

[Text] It has been learned that the Saudi official who was kidnapped before noon in the Ar-Ramlah area is Saudi Consul Hassan Cornay and not Saudi Ambassador Ahmad al-Kuftaru. His companion, who was wounded, has been admitted to the American University Hospital.

Security Forces Begin Search

[illegible]

[Text] The Lebanese Army and Internal Security Forces have thrown a cordon around the Ar-Ramlah area and started combing the area where Hassan Cornay, a consul of the Saudi Embassy, was kidnapped and his aide wounded, and have begun a search for the gunmen.

Arab Troops Planning Progression

[illegible]

[Text] At 1045 today unknown armed elements succeeded in kidnapping Hassan Cornay, Saudi consul in Beirut, while he was near his home in the Saudi Embassy at Ras Beirut.

The consul's guards exchanged fire with the armed elements, and Lebanese soldiers in the area participated in the exchange of fire. An Army patrol is pursuing the armed elements in the streets of the Ras Beirut area. The consul's driver was shot in the head and rushed to the American University Hospital.

Investigation Launched

[illegible]

[Text] In the wake of the morning's kidnapping of Hassan Cornay, Saudi consul in Lebanon in the Ar-Ramlah area, Justice and Information Minister Roger Nimr Khuri consulted officials of the Lebanese Court Public Prosecution to ask them to launch an immediate investigation of the incident, take all measures to arrest its perpetrators, and secure the safe release of the kidnapped consul.

Minister Nimr Khuri also telephoned Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Mustafa Ahmad al-Kuftaru to express his condolences of the kidnapping. He also informed the ambassador that the Judicial Department has been placed at the disposal of the investigators.

Meanwhile, the fate of the Saudi consul is still unknown.

[illegible] Group Involvement Indicated

[illegible] Clandestine Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1141 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Preliminary information available to the security authorities on the kidnapping of the Israeli diplomat indicates that the terrorist act was perpetrated by an armed group belonging to the [illegible] Fatah [illegible] group. The group operates under the aegis of Syrian intelligence headquartered in Ma'lula.

The sources assigned that Lebanese authorities warned the Israeli Embassy last week against possible terrorist acts aimed at Israeli interests and military units.

VOL Kidnappers Hezbollah Elements

[illegible] Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1227 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Information available to the Voice of Lebanon indicates that the Israeli diplomat's kidnappers are Hezbollah elements.

Jumblatt, 1 PSP's Progressive Held Talks in Moscow

[no Moscow coverage of the 17 January meeting in Moscow between B/G Pawlenko, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Walid Jumblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] of Lebanon, on the Middle East and North Africa section of the 17 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues]

Salvation Front Pulls Out of Security Committee

[illegible] Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The pro-statement issued by the ministers last night declared that the National Salvation Front is withdrawing its representation from the Security Arrangements Committee. The statement also renewed the front's commitment to protect the citizens and defend their interests.

The conflict to put by the faithfulness for reaching a cease-fire was that the official mass media carry their statement covering the areas of shelling residential areas and the Lebanese forces shelling of... Murabaa and eastern areas.

More on Withdrawal

[illegible] Government Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Despite the guarded calm prevailing on the southern axes and the halting of the artillery shelling and rocket fire last night, rumors and information reaching us show no indication of any possibility for the implementation of the security plan and consolidation of calm on the latter axis.

The last member Security Arrangements Committee [illegible] stand functioning after the National Salvation Front announced its decision to withdraw its representation from the committee to protest against the indiscriminate shelling of villages and residential areas in Aley and Ash Shuf in which many citizens and students have been killed or wounded.

The Front issued a statement saying the Phalangist militias and U.S. Marines recently escalated their aggression against the peaceful villages. It added that since the formation of the Security Arrangements Committee, the Front has worked for [word indistinct], the implementation of the agreement reached there and for unending efforts to give the government a chance to assert itself as a national dialogue. "Now that it is faced with these tragic developments, the Front feels itself compelled to reveal the true situation to the public and consequently to not participate in covering up the plot that is being implemented among the Lebanese people against the nationalists. Therefore, the Front declares the withdrawal of its representative from the Security Arrangements Committee."

Meanwhile, an official source in the Socialist Progressive Party has accused the Phalangist militias of shelling one of the villages in the district of "Aley and Ash Shuf," regarding this as constituting a serious escalation of the general situation.

The source affirmed that it has been established that the militias shell the Marine positions in order to increasingly involve the U.S. troops against the resistance and nationalist forces.

Lebanese Government Aloof From Haddad Funeral

[illegible] Clandestine Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1047 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The alliance the south and all Lebanon says Major [illegible] Haddad ... one of the heroes of the Lebanese resistance go to his final resting place. He was buried on May 7 [illegible] his birthplace.

Gen Aoun, commander of the Lebanese forces, Dany Shamun, and representatives of the Gemayel Government, as well as officials, Muslims, and mayors of several villages, participated in the south, [illegible] the mourners. The Lebanese state was absent. It was absent when Haddad was alive, and when he died, and also during the funeral ceremony.

Today the family of deceased Major Sa'd Haddad received condolences from Lebanese leaders and dignitaries, including a message from Selvage Bashir al-Jumayyil consoling Haddad's widow and the southerners. The official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command asserted that the Lebanese resistance has lost one of its heroes, Lebanon one of its noblest sons, and the Lebanese Army one of its most honorable officers.

The Haddad funerals [illegible] Greek radio [illegible] comment demanding the resignation of Information Minister Roger Skaykhat, Majid Mansur, director general of the Information Ministry, and Marc Karam, chairman of the Board of Directors of Lebanese Television. It also demanded [illegible] investigation over the collective negligence by the official media.

[illegible] Hezbollah [illegible] when Qaraqir highlight on report regardless of its support not [illegible] Permanent Tribunal on Lebanon.

Reportage on Recent Shelling, Numerous Claims

U.N. Warships Intervene

AU [illegible] U.S. [illegible] Tue 7 Jun 84 mail Lebanon to Anglo. [illegible] GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The security situation erupted at 0830 along the southern part, Western claims broke out which extended to the Khaldeh, Aramun, and Ain Saadeh areas.

The U.N. warships began their attacks at 1300 for 3 minutes, at 1330 for 10 minutes, and again at 1340 on the areas of Hamana, Shwayfat, Mazraa Bir Hasan, Sawfar, Tayoghe, Ain Saadeh, Al Mukhtarah, Al Qabr, Al Barsa, Aramoun, Kafr Shima (Qarnayel), Ain Mukhtarah, Beit, Tabbaneh, Nbeah, and Ain Mraisse. The clashes intensified when the U.N. warships confronted the road between Ain Anoub and Jabal, intervened in the fighting.

Dozens of shells landed in [illegible] the traditional fighting area. Most [illegible] people were killed and approximately 20 were wounded. Shells landed in Al-Makalle, Al Yarzi, Ayoun al-Zeitun, Al Hazmieh, Al-Mazlaa Wtbah, and Qbar al-Sal.

A source in the Progressive Socialist Party has confirmed that the clashes will not stop so long as party and national [illegible] continue to come under indiscriminate shelling, having [illegible] citizens.

Meanwhile, the Security Arrangements Committee met at its headquarters at Beit Ed-Dine to tackle the security deterioration and arrange a new ceasefire. The committee announced a cease-fire at 1200 but it did not hold. It re-imposed another cease-fire at 1400 but this also did not hold.

The U.N. naval attack resumed at approximately 1400. The shelling included coastal areas in the mountain and Upper al-Matn.

U.N. Warships Shelling Continues

AU [illegible] Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] At 1300 today U.N. military ships overflew the capital and resumed attacks. Meanwhile, the Al Hazmieh and Rabieh areas are coming under artillery fire. At 1455 a shell landed near the Grenier hospital in Al Hazmieh, and at 1500 heavy gunfire was heard in Qabr Shmun coast under mortar and anti-aircraft fire the source of which was the Beirut School and Tallet al-Rabie area.

No casualties also were heard, in addition especially being a witness of Beirut International Airport. At 1415 shells landed in Jamhuli, Kafr Shima, and at the government hospital in Rabieh. A source [illegible] the source reports that at 1500 shells landed in the Al Hazmieh area and Al Jamhuriyah, while at 1520 two shells landed in Tallet al-Rabie in Al-Rabieh.

Security Committee Shoots

AU [illegible] Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Al Qaqir, Al Jamhur, and Al Hazmieh areas continue to receive gunfire. A citizen has been injured since [illegible] has died not long.

Meanwhile, the Security Arrangements Committee announced its meeting at 1400 without achieving any progress on this matter.

Verbal Exchanges Continue Shelling

AU [illegible] Lebanese Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] [illegible] spokesmen said the Israelis continued their shelling the shimmers of residential Christian areas extending from Rabieh to Al Ashrafiyah on the west and Jadraah to the north. The shelling included the northern Al-Mtein and Ras-Nabaa areas. Civil markets and mosques hit on Beirut port, and the Ain Najdah, Mar Mikhael, an-Nahr, and Al Ashrafiyah areas a short time ago. Twelve citizens wounded persons, and four bodies were moved the citizens, to to Saint Joseph Hospital in Ad Dawaqir. They were hit during the heavy shelling.

Rabieh [illegible] reported an illness under from Syria, the afternoon to shell the residential areas and vital establishments in Greater Beirut. The shelling of Beirut port a short time ago was a natural consequence of the Syrian order.

Schools To Close

AU [illegible] Lebanese Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] It has been learned that Progressive Socialist Party official Walid Jumblat has called for school closings in the Druze areas affected, tomorrow morning and until further notice. The chairman, Monsignor Ighnatius Mouse, secretary general of the Catholic schools, advised that schools be suspended for the next [illegible] days because of the current security conditions and indiscriminate shelling of the peaceful residential areas. The league of Private Secondary School in northern Al Matn has decided to suspend classes until Thursday morning for similar reasons.

Arms Confiscated on Shelling

AU [illegible] Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Statement issued by the Army Command's Combined Operations on 19 January:]

[Text] On 19 January, villages, security sections, Army barracks, and posts were subjected to indiscriminate shelling. Medi-

[illegible] 1977 and 1978 on the following areas and positions: Beaufort, the Nabatiye - Jezzine Pocket, Al-Arkoub, Kfar Melki, Al-Qantarah, Al-Qasmiyah, Al Kiam, Mar Elias, Ta'anayel, Bir Hasan, Khalde, Saqi al-Ghadir, Corniche an-Nahr, Wadi Shahrur, Al-Qubbah, Al-Khalidi, Baabda, Sarsouk, Kafr Matta, Al-Mukalles, Al-Mansouriyah, Al-Kiam, and other areas. The shelling led to the deaths of several civilian personnel and extensive damage.

We do not yet know whether the shelling the Army's command exercised will continue, and did not expect the shelling was escalated in a dangerous manner. This coincided the Army's losses to clash with the enemy [illegible] has been losing since 1982.

Air Force Shelling Update

AC 170/1314 Combination Radio Free Lebanon to Arabs 1847 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] More than 70 innocent citizens were killed and more than 70 wounded as today's Israeli artillery shelling on several of the neighborhoods, areas, and villages in eastern Beirut, in the Metn, Aley, Chouf, Iqlim al-Kharrub, and in the suburbs and coast was. The Lebanese Army strongly condemns strong Israeli bias on the aggressive positions, who suffered more casualties. The Army's action has damaged several of the aggressive concentration depots. The Army Command Headquarters Directorate issued a statement in this regard. Indeed have been issued and the cases of the killed has risen.

IDF Update Tonight: Situation

AC 170/1314 Combination Radio Free Lebanon to Arabs 1847 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Following a toll from 1900 to 2030, the Israeli and Antilat reinforcements [illegible] at the following areas: Kfarfalu, Al-Ferzeliyah, Al-Hlaliyah, Al-Rayhaniyah, Bir al-Basha, Al-Mukalles, Nasr al-Rummaneh, a-'Ayn, Ash-Shahhar. The attacks on Lebanese Army positions in the mountain surrounds in Saq al-Ghadir, Nasr Kasr, Nasr Dhalil, Al-Rummaneh, and Dayr al-Mukhtarah not stop.

Army, Antilebanon Mountains Clash

AC 170/1314 Combination Radio Free Lebanon to Arabs 1847 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Attacks by Antilat supporters on Lebanese Army positions in the mountain areas are continuing. Artillery and rocket shells have fallen on Nasr Kasr, the Kfarfalu hills, Saq al-Ghadir, Dayr al-Mukhtarah, and Qasr Shmaan. This has forced the Army to clash with the aggressive weapons.

A Lebanese military source said a short while ago that two T-54 tanks were destroyed in Nasr, from where they had fired on Dayr al-Mukhtarah and Ta'anayel. The two tank crews were killed.

In the Iqlim al-Kharrub area, Al-Qasmiyah and Tallat Abu Hassan are coming under artillery shelling and bursts of gunfire from [illegible] positions in Beaufort. The Army Command is [illegible] and directing artillery fire from the Army Command and Staff College in the Khaldah and Yarze districts. The Command forces are continuing with the operations to [illegible].

Updated Casualty Count

AC 170/1315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Updated casualty figures in the cross-fire following a day of heavy artillery shelling by the Israeli occupation forces on the Chouf district of Aley and suburbs, including Beirut and its environs, amounted to 17 dead, 47 wounded, including two officers, one of whom died of his wounds in the Chouf district, and the Israeli radio and television in Hebrew admitted to the casualties.

There have been conflicting reports on the [illegible] Chouf area, reports estimate, 26 persons killed and 77 wounded.

U.S. Aircraft Overfly Beirut, Mountains

AC 170/1315 Combination Radio Free Lebanon to Arabs 1847 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] U.S. F-14 s are overflying the coasts and mountains. The combined reconnaissance planes over the south have arriving.

Mount Hermon and Mountains to South

Israel's Bases are Development

[illegible] PLO [illegible] to Arabs 1847 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut, 16 [illegible] - Nabih Berri, leader of the Amal Movement, has affirmed that 1984 will witness an escalation in Lebanese nationalist resistance operations against the Israeli occupation forces in occupied southern Lebanon. He said these operations will reach and strike deep inside the Zionist entity if Israel continues its occupation.

In a statement to the PLO [illegible] correspondent in Beirut, Berri said the Lebanese nationalist resistance includes all religious and political sects, and nationalist and progressive groups, including Muslim Christians. He emphasized that the Amal Movement in south Lebanon does not include foreigners, and has no relations with Iran. He said: We are Muslim Lebanese, and Lebanese the homeland of all its Christian and Muslim sons. We are fighting to achieve a democratic, [illegible] and united Lebanon with Iran or the contrary. We [illegible] have been awaiting us for years.

Berri expressed that southern Lebanon, with its heroic nationalist resistance against occupation, constitutes a football well for the Arab homeland against the Zionist onslaught that aims at annihilating the whole occupation. Because Israel seeks to partition and fragment Lebanon. Southern Lebanon, a continuing of the Zionist project. If Israel were able to penetrate southern Lebanon, its plan would reach all parts of the Arab homeland. [illegible] starting with the Golan, areas and ending with those [illegible] areas. Within [illegible] of nationalist members on that the Arab countries would be [illegible]

Lebanese Ambassador Arrives From Moscow To Join

[illegible]

[illegible] Lebanese Druze commander Walid Jumblatt arrived here today from Moscow where he had extensive meetings with Soviet leaders to coordinate renewed Mr. Jumblatt, who is the leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), was in the Soviet capital for five days.

U.S. Official Accused of 'Making Threats'

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] U.S. official who refuses to identify himself has accused Syria of jeopardizing the security deal in Lebanon. The U.S. official's comments included threats against Syria. The accusations came while Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. President Reagan's personal envoy, is touring the region seeking assurances to withdraw American troops, and counterterrorist cooperation, as he completes [illegible]

[illegible] U.S. officials's threat [illegible] against Syria is the type of behavior that will harm the United States. Such aggressive statements and hostile attitudes are [illegible] with those [illegible] international conventions and agreements, and the [illegible] Syria under President [illegible] of Israel does not like the settlement, nor does it [illegible] aggression [illegible] to [illegible] will, bargain away its Arab national rights or abandon its duty and its pan-Arab commitments towards [illegible] Lebanon, the Arab Palestinian people, and the Arab nation.

[illegible] have already been given, warships, and planes are not good ways to [illegible] and enter into constructive dialogues with Syria. If the Reagan administration intends to return to military intervention in Lebanon, and to use force, it will then add a new failure to the American failures, and will add new elements of weakness and uncertainness to its positions and relations in the region. In addition to the U.S. Israeli strategic cooperation which makes the United States support the expansionist and aggressive Israeli policy, and carry out the Israeli decisions.

The language of threats is the language of those who are not "familiar with the logic of truth, justice, law, and concern for peace and peoples' rights and rights. Regardless of the exaggerations of the escalating in the region, the United States understands and knows that it has a limited effect. U.S. ability to [illegible] Israel's access to oil, and to the balance of [illegible] where Israel's military superiority.

The U.S. official's statement on the security plan in Lebanon is surprising because it shows that the U.S. rulers believe that Lebanon is a U.S. protectorate, a geographical area under the U.S. Administration, and a political entity under the United States. The statement also shows that these rulers believe that they have the right to speak on Lebanon's behalf, to draw up its security plans, to use Lebanon against its National enemies, to [illegible] some of its sufferings in all aspects of security and [illegible] interest and pain. Such statement is sure to cause [illegible] encouraging some of the parties to pursue their intransigent attitudes, and factional fragmentation, and to undermine what has been achieved in Geneva on the path of the Lebanese reconciliation.

U.S. bargaining and the security plan in Lebanon is opposed by constituent resistance in Lebanon, Syria. The United States does not have the right to impose security or political plans on the Lebanese people. It also does not have right to support one party against another or to plot against the majority of the Lebanese people who categorically rejected the U.S.-Israeli agreement. It also does not have the right to plot against Lebanese national unity, which is considered a precondition for safeguarding national security.

Despite the [illegible] uproar regarding the security plan in Lebanon, the main problems have always been the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, the Israeli occupation forces present in Lebanon, and the U.S.-Israeli 17 May agreement.

All efforts must be exerted to expel the Israeli invaders and to annul Lebanese national accord. The Lebanese people will then find Syria supporting them for ever.

Damascus Radio On Hussein Parliament Speech

[illegible] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1747 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Amman — King Hussein has asserted that his government is determined to reach a practical formula with Yasir Arafat on dialogue and cooperation. In a speech he made today upon opening the first normal session of the Jordanian Parliament which he convened recently, King Hussein touched on the accords made in 1970 to settle the East and West Bank. In this, the king attempted to usurp the right of representing the Palestinian Arab people and abort the Palestinian national struggle to restore their rights and establish an independent state on the Palestinian soil.

King Hussein called on Yasir Arafat and his group to accept the Jordanian regime's efforts in the Arab and international arena. He also called for restoring the Egyptian regime to the Arab ranks although this regime is still shackled to the treacherous Camp David agreements. In this regard, the king criticized the Arab League Charter, which does not allow the isolating regimes to weaken the policy of surrender to the Zionist enemy.

Hussein reiterated his regime's support for the Iraqi regime in its war against the Islamic Revolution in Iran, although this war, which has been exploited by the Zionist and imperialist circles, failed to achieve its objectives and is now threatening those who started it.

Regarding the Lebanese issue and the 17 May agreement, King Hussein repeated his regime's past stands. He was satisfied with saying that the Jordanian "game is only alongside the Lebanese Government. King Hussein urged the Arab states to safeguard the policy of principles and values, saying that the Arab policy should be run according to common interests and not according to principles and values.

Radio Comments on Jordanian Actions

[illegible] 17 June 84

[Passage illegible] "Line of the Moment"]

[Text] Jordan's struggle. The new Jordanian government seems to have begun its work with a clear determination to implement the Amman agreement. This agreement, which created a unity between Egypt and Syria in between Syria and Libya, and now creates a unity between Jordan, East and West Banks, in fact gives the Palestinian people no choice but to struggle within the framework of the concept of unity. Jordan is the first Arab country officially to declare its recognition of the Arab nature of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their national and independent state.

We are sure that the Jordanian government realizes it will succeed in this only if it has the Arab countries behind it. Jordan's relations with the Arab countries should be on the basis of the Arab nature of the Jordanian government which is why we say that there was no fear that Arab Syria had called for unity with Jordan in particular during the Nablus summit, which was to organize a threat to Arab unity, as Cairo rewards Hussayn. The Jordanian officials remember that a higher political command was formed in the two countries and that this command held many joint meetings and produced many documents in the light of which developments and consequences.

This is the answer to the Jordanian government's statement that Jordan has actually been annihilated among Arab countries like the geographically far from one another for two reasons. First is where the claims of geographical distances among the Arab countries -- claims that the enemies of Arab unity use to mock the concept of Arab unity. The second reason is a historical reason which is represented by the fact that unity can be achieved between two Arab countries that are geographically far from each other if they agree on the unity of their regimes, interests and Zionism, in addition to the vital and historical reasons that always connect the fronts of the Arab and particularly of unity. In light of this, Egypt and Syria united in 1958 to confront the plot created the Zionist existence of Arab Palestine. The unity among Syria, Libya, and Egypt was a reaction to the previous Camp David war. This unity was frozen after the Arabs created the Camp David conditions, which unfortunately have actually been implemented. These same reasons make the Arabs more unity among their countries which have joint borders.

Since the creation of the plans for a Greater Syria and a Greater Jordan, because they are impossible, Anglo-American plans. And now when the Palestinian people and the Arab nation want the Jordanian regime took about a historical unity between the East and West Banks, this is wrong, so that because this unity which the Jordanian regime realizes and does not believe in -- and the basis of unity that any Arab country calls for between any two Arab countries. Had the Jordanian regime proposed unity between the two banks on the basis of armed struggle and considered the East Bank as a base to liberate the West Bank, the Arabs would have agreed to this joint unity automatically and supported this unity financially and will manpower.

The Jordanian regime's proposal to establish unity between the two banks following the Arafat-Mubarak meeting on the basis of Reagan's plan that contradicts the Geneva Zionist existence in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Arab Jerusalem, and its attempts to eliminate the Palestinian Arab rights to self-determination, sovereignty, and the establishment of the Palestinian independent state cannot be considered as an Arab unity or a unity between Jordan's East and West Banks. It is a unity of Arab subjugation to the U.S.-Israeli hegemony, the Camp David, and the Reagan plan. This type of unity means the destruction of Arab unity. How could a unity be achieved under Israel's supervision, given that the major justification of Arab unity is to liberate Palestine from Israel and to return it to the Arab world? The Jordanian information minister, Ahmad 'Ubaydat, [illegible], and the Jordanian regime must know that the Arab people can distinguish between real and false unity that seeks to destroy the real unity that every Arab citizen aspires for.

Jordanian Radio Views on Parliamentary Changes

[TA1407] 0[illegible] Jordanian Service in Arabic 1124 GMT 17 June 84

[Statement by Hasan 'Ayn, regional secretary of the Jordanian Ba'th Party, carried within weekly "Spotlight on Events" program; date and place not specified -- video recorded]

[Excerpts] We cannot separate the current political developments in our Jordanian territory from the regime's present attitude toward our Jordanian and Palestinian masses. The regime's recent measures are a link in the continuous plot against our people and the Palestinian revolution's future. The reactivation of the so-called Jordanian Parliament is a clear step toward the settlement and path of Camp David, which Al-Sadat outlined in cooperation with the Americans and the Zionist enemy. This Parliament will not represent the will of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, but will be a card that will give the regime legitimacy when entering future negotiations with the Zionist enemy and subsequently in implementing the Reagan initiative, which allowed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We in the Jordanian nationalist movement do not oppose a genuine democracy in Jordan. We do not oppose moves to open the Jordanian Constituent to the Jordanian citizens. We oppose the measures to forge the will of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. We oppose all the ways between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, but we are against the regime's hegemony over the Jordanian people and the oppression of Jordanian, U.S. solutions on the Palestinian people. Hence, we call on our comrades in the Palestinian forces to reorganize themselves and the Palestinian forces, because Arafat's swift moves are aimed at ending the Palestinian cause and fragmenting the PLO's unique people. Arafat's moves are in line with the U.S. policy.

The Americans are wagering on the Jordanian regime's role, now that it has been proved that this regime is basically relying on

'Arafat's plan to save the Palestinian revolution and dismember the Palestinian people's will. The Americans and their Arab and international reactionary allies feel that the current Syrian pressure is an obstacle that prevents the implementation of the tasks of both the reactionary forces and the Palestinian rightist forces. Therefore, they are always plotting against Syria's role and are continually trying to weaken it.

We in the Jordanian nationalist movement will use all available means to confront the regime's designs, because the regime's policy is not aimed against the Palestinian resistance. It is also aimed against our Jordanian Arab masses and territory. We view the settlement, which will be implemented on U.S. lines, as an attempt to create an alternative homeland. We believe that 'Arafat's current policy, his alliance with Hosni Mubarak and King Hussayn, and the pressure the Camp David partners are putting on him to go to Amman and enter negotiations with King Hussayn with a view to enlisting the king to enter negotiations with the Zionist enemy, will lead to the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

We would like to warn our Jordanian masses against the regime's current policy. We call on them to confront this policy, oppose it with all available means, and declare their condemnation of the regime's policy by organizing the masses of the Jordanian masses -- which were also during the 1950's to bury the imperialist alliances, expel the British officers, and replace the Jordanian Army. These masses were able to cancel Jordan's agreements with Britain and to support the Palestinian revolution when it began. These masses will be able to confront U.S. imperialism and pro-Jordanian plots.

We believe that the current urgent task is to struggle against the Palestinian forces which has been torn apart by 'Arafat's thought-less continuous plotting and his alliance with the Jordanian, Iraqi, and Egyptian regimes. We must not wait; we must act quickly. We must form a broad Palestinian front. The pure Palestinian forces -- those forces that reject 'Arafat's plots -- must unite with the Jordanian nationalist forces so that we can form a unified national front in Jordan.

On this occasion, I would like to point out that we support the Fatah uprising against 'Arafat. We also support the recent statement calling for 'Arafat's expulsion from the PLO leadership and the establishment of a broad Palestinian national front which would assume the task of opposing the current settlement plans in the region. We also support the first Syrian policy that vehemently opposes the U.S. and reactionary plots in the region. We affirm the Jordanian masses' support for the Syrian policy under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, the Ba'th Party secretary general.

[illegible] Arrive, Murder Lure Foreigner Hoddad

[illegible] Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1255 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Many high-ranking officials from Israel came today to join the final tribute to Haddad. Some of the most prominent of them were interviewed by our correspondent on the scene, Menahem Horowitz, and the two of them [illegible] to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I came to take leave of a great friend, on behalf of the Cabinet and the people of Israel. He was a faithful friend Lebanese, who decided to link his future to ours, and pursued that course at all times, removing comfort and [illegible] in spite of threats, dangers, and enticements.

Let us not forget that he worked to unite the Lebanese people, under [illegible] a bridge of cooperation, peace, and friendship. The Middle East truly needs such people. We hope that many will follow in his footsteps. We are making efforts, and are trying to reach solutions with the help of certain circles among the Lebanese, and with the aid of the Lebanese administration.

[Horowitz] Emerging from the Mar Takla church, we met Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who also termed Haddad a great loss to Lebanon and to Israel.

[Arens] This is a great loss to Lebanon -- because he was one of Lebanon's heroes, and to us -- because he was a great friend of Israel in Lebanon. Southern Lebanon will remain a part that borders with Israel, and it will continue to remain open. [end recording]

[Announcer] Major Fraidoun Among those -- [end homage to Haddad was Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi as well.

[Begin Levi recording] In my opinion, this was a Lebanese leader of the first order, who succeeded -- during the most difficult years Lebanon has experienced recently -- to maintain the passion for adopted decisive personal initiatives and extremely tough national traits.

He did this alongside the entity called Lebanon and free Lebanon and did so with stability, even though during a substantial part of this period he was exposed to the same regime for whose true essential character and existence the man fought. Yet I am convinced that what he managed to consolidate will somehow be continued.

I am also convinced that his path, namely trying to provide the inhabitants of Lebanon -- in this particular case the inhabitants of the south, and I hope this influence also envelops other areas -- with the right to live as Lebanese pursuing their own interests.

I believe the question is not necessarily who will replace Haddad, but what will be the nature of the force on the future. Once [illegible] concerned, other people will be able to fulfill the part of commander of the forces. Only time will say how well the successors will be able to continue the leadership shown by Major Haddad. [end recording]

Council To Command Haddad Unit Temporarily

[illegible] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The southern Lebanese militia officers have decided to establish a council that will take temporary command of the unit Major Sa'd Haddad used to lead, until a replacement has been appointed. They told our correspondent Mayer Haiki that the Beirut government is currently considering a number of candidates, and that it will make sure to appoint a commander who will be acceptable to the inhabitants of the south and Israel.

Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has told our correspondent that the IDF will continue to follow Sa'd Haddad's ways, and that even his soldiers will support control over further areas [illegible] and will be entrusted with new missions.

Mx'ARI: Lebanon After Haddad

[illegible] Tel Aviv Mx'ARI in Hebrew 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Second editorial: "The Hero"]

[Text] If the Lebanese Government is not prepared to ratify the agreement signed on May 1983 with Israel, if it has agreed to consider this agreement as "empty and of no significance with Syria to cancel the possibility of abolishing the agreement altogether -- then on what basis is the Beirut Government the right to name Sa'd Haddad's successor?

This government, whose rule is limited to a part of Beirut and its surroundings, which cannot even impose its sovereignty upon the whole of its capital and which is incapable of repealing the hostile forces that shell Beirut and kill its inhabitants, has somehow established a myth of having a long arm, controlling contacts all the way to Mar'j Uyun and from there to the Israeli border.

What a shame does this government have on the soul, beyond that bestowed on it by virtue of the agreement with Israel? What action can it take without Israel's consent? And why should it assume that this consent will be forthcoming when it knows the decisions on which Israel has undertaken to extend the Beirut government's sovereignty to southern Lebanon?

Does Beirut believe that a government which in fact ceases will still be binding on Israel? Does it believe that it can implement the agreement unilaterally? Does it believe that it can abolish from now and all obligations, but Israel must continue to abide by everything that was agreed upon and signed?

The Israeli authorities must make it clear to Beirut that its unilateral commitment is unacceptable, that Sa'd Haddad's government must not cease to be the [illegible] control of Major Haddad's forces unless it also shoulders all the other obligations, otherwise as each act act.

The force, the battalion, is supposed to be recognized to security arrangements aimed at ensuring the safety and well-being of the settlers of Galilee. It may be the most important element in these agreements, and as long as Haddad was alive it was obviously the most reliable one. Beirut cannot just get up now and [illegible]

[illegible] Administration To Keep Hebrew College Closed

[illegible] [illegible] 17 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Ramallah, 16 Jun [illegible] — At the evening of the Arab council for higher education which lasted about 7 hours and was rather stormy, no agreement was reached regarding continued studies in the institute. The college will therefore remain closed in accordance with the decision of the administration until the council's members resume their work next week.

It looks like the Nablus An-Najah University students will tomorrow join their comrades from the Hebron college, who have already been on strike for 2 weeks.

At the meeting that took place on Ramallah radio, representatives of the universities' student unions, representatives of local industry and heads of universities, and educators from all over the West Bank participated, for the first time since 1967.

The representatives of the students came from a direct order to that effect that came from the PLO's higher education committee, located in Jordan. The mediation emphasizes the ties between Arabs in exile and the students on the West Bank, and stresses their influence on higher education on the West Bank universities. It will probably weaken the council for higher education's independent functioning or its ability to supervise the universities, which will from now on be required to show greater flexibility and willingness to compromise with the demands of the students in matters not directly connected with the administration in the West Bank.

Tomorrow the student unions of the various universities in the West Bank will hold meetings where they will explain their views.

Finance Ministry Director Leaves for Washington Talks

[illegible] [illegible] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The director of the Ministry of Finance is leaving for Washington today at the head of an Israeli delegation which will discuss economic aid for next year with U.S. Administration officials. Our correspondent notes that agreement on military aid amounting to $1.4 billion in grants has already been reached. The talks will center on Israel's request to increase nonmilitary aid from a $910 million grant to a $1.7 billion grant for a year.

Delegation to Romania To Discuss Cooperation

[illegible] [illegible] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] An Israeli delegation left for Romania to discuss opportunities for developing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Israeli experts to Romania are chiefly phosphates and other mining experts are mainly wood and iron.

[illegible] CC CPSU Delegation to Soviet Union 24 Jun

[illegible] [illegible] 17 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

["[illegible] Delegation to Moscow To Hold Talks With CPSU Leaders" — [illegible] headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 16 June [illegible] — At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation from the [illegible] Central Committee will be going to Moscow on Monday, 24 January, to hold high-level talks.

The [illegible] delegation is composed of — Rakah Secretary General Meir Wilner, Political Bureau member and [illegible] spokesman Tawfiq Toubi, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and Chairman of the Department for Foreign Relations Georges Tabi, and member of the Central Committee Leah Zeltzer.

The [illegible] delegation will hold talks with members of the CPSU leadership. The talks will mainly concentrate on the situation in the Middle East, the attempts to promote another way to attain peace, and relations and their improvement between [illegible] and the CPSU. It should be noted that the last time talks were held on such a high level was in May 1980. The [illegible] delegation will spend about a week in Moscow.

Jerusalem Arabic Radio Interviews Soviet POW's

[illegible] [illegible] Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1340 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Interview with Soviet POW's on Israel on the occasion of the New Year by the radio's Middle East Affairs editor Nissi Mesuda conducted "somewhere in Israel"; date not given recorded]

[Text] [Nissi Mesuda] Good evening. As we begin the new year, we hope that you will return to your country — not only just for a visit as possible. Senior Soviet POW Colonel Nassar, Would you say something on the new year?

[Answer] As 1984 begins, we again send our greetings to our country for which we have offered sacrifices. We greet the soil of our country, its people and leader. Not in 1984, 1994, 2004, or on the year 2000[illegible] [sentence as heard]. We are patriots, Soviet soldiers. When we offered ourselves as a sacrifice to the country, we did not take this sacrifice to a certain time or limit.

[Mesuda] Before discussing the topic of POW exchange, can you give us an idea about the living conditions of the Soviet POW's here in Israel? Let us begin for example with your free time. How do you spend your free time?

[First Lieutenant Amer 'Abdallah] [0] [sentence not completely clear] Of course the situation now is different from what it was before. It is true that we suffered and continue to suffer, but we must say that our current condition is better than what it was before.

[Mesuda] You said something about suffering. What was the cause of your suffering?

[Name] Abdullah: We suffer from the lack of going out, from moving outside. We suffer from our shopping conditions, from the narrow space in which we actually exist. We also suffer from various other conditions.

[Moderator] How many hours can the officer allow us? Ali Al-Lami: [illegible] the exact whereabouts.

[Abdullah] Before us, there was a time when there was no room at all for us to go out. At other times were were allowed 2 minutes. There were also times when we were allowed 20 minutes. Now, we can spend 2 hours outside.

[Moderator] Are these 2 hours sufficient for the PUSK to assess [illegible] and conditions?

[Abdullah] I can assure that 2 there is a possibility ... and don't [illegible] there is a possibility ... we discussed many hours outside.

[Moderator] Regarding your rumors. You do not work here. What do you do with your free time?

[Abdullah] Some time ago, we discussed some things like a background [illegible] ... long-term talks. There are certain small [illegible] for some soldiers which contains long-term talks, some backgrounds [illegible], and some books. I can borrow through the Red Cross and other sources.

[Moderator] Do you listen to the radio? Do you read the papers?

[Abdullah] We listen to the [illegible] radio only. We listen to the radio three times a day. [illegible] 2 hours ... in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. As for the papers, we used to get Al-[illegible] Newspaper Al-[illegible] previously every [illegible]. It also contains [illegible] comics. I wrote after my publication.

[Moderator] I recommend the medical assistance requested by the PUSK to have ... [illegible] the wounded and those who are not wounded. ... I would like all those PUSK [illegible] who have had medical assistance to speak.

[Unidentified] I want to interrupt to speak about the medical services. I want to say that not only the wounded have suffered. I have suffered from the wounds of the wounded more than the wounded themselves. Since mid-1982, I have had persons who need medical assistance because of wounds sustained in the battlefield. I demand ... I have demanded from many that our officials ... that those wounded either be sent for treatment or be returned to their country which would be responsible for their treatment.

[Moderator] This means that those wounded did not receive medical assistance. Those some of them were returned to their homeland.

[Moderator] [illegible] that it is better to see the wounded and not their wounds personally. As for their return, I was told that those who could not be cured were returned.

[Moderator] The Iranian PUSK ... in Israel have been here for 21 months. I want to ask about the psychological effect of the detention on these prisoners.

[Mayor Mohamad Abu Nidara] In the last two to three months we have noticed ... As we said on the 20th month in detention, we continue to suffer psychological and financial pain. But we continue ... and as ideological soldiers ... we can face this pain as long as it serves the homeland's interests and causes, and as long as it is in the people's interest. It is a [illegible] struggle. We do not know the future. Who stands on our shoulders? We do not know. We are awaiting, nothing more. I am willing ... [inaudible] following the release of the Israeli army detainees. We were optimistic when we heard that the U.N. [illegible] to the country. We are willing to return to our country, families, and children.

[Lieutenant] Abd-ar-Nasir Ali-Majid [AN] assured the conditions of the PUSK ... to report [illegible] that [illegible] of the soldiers prisoner. We are in our 20th month. Our psychological conditions [illegible] difficult. However, I can say that I am a soldier whether I am inside or outside the Israeli Forces. I am sacrificing myself for my country and the homeland in which I was brought up and [illegible] where I was [illegible]. We pledge to our country and leader that we will remain steadfast to the end. God is the witness to what I say.

[Moderator] With regard to the negotiations on the exchange of prisoners, have you been aware of the subject. In other words, who draws the exchange list takes place, and who do the two sides use begin talks on this subject? Have you one of you been an opinion to express on this subject?

[Unidentified prisoner] With regard to the exchange of prisoners, we have said right from the beginning ... we stick to our principles. Whatever efforts be made, and used for the sake of the country's decisions, does not discharge decisions which are of less effect on the land, and soil. But I say that all those we have heard on the subject was from the Israeli media. We have heard on the radio that there were an exchange. But the fact ... [illegible] have existed over the past 20 months that Israel has made certain demands. We will not please our country in a situation where we will be under pressure.

In other words, we will not agree to become an instrument of pressure so that country will be forced to carry out actions against its own will. The newspaper Al-[illegible] says it wants all the Jews in Syria. It also wants the body of Ilyahu Ashkar. It also wants five missing soldiers. We know that there are three missing soldiers in the war. Finally, the paper wants a soldier who was reported missing in southern Lebanon. The paper also wanted staggering things. It said that the return of a soldier who was reported buried since 1973 was based over Damascus radio. Whatever pleases them should be done. The exchange. Where certain Israeli officials asked for peace [illegible], I told them: ... Why do you not act over the radio. We will agree if Syria will only act. ... I said, if Wadi Crane have sent the three Israeli prisoners, take them and return our prisoners to us. The direct answer which I got was: ... No, we want negotiations ... I say we do not want to become an instrument of pressure ... as our country will be forced into negotiations which is [illegible] our will.

[Moderator] Today, after 20 months of captivity, do you believe it is time for the two sides to submit new suggestions on the exchange of prisoners without preconditions, suggestions without pre-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Problems Facing OAU After Chad Talks Failure Viewed

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Begins New Term as Office

Takes Constitutional Oath

LD161122 Algiers APS in English 1057 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Algiers, 16 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general, took the oath this morning, conforming with Article 159 of the constitution.

High members of the government and the party were present at the ceremony held in the Palace des Nations.

Thanks, Values for Support

LD161129 Algiers APS in English 1059 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Algiers, 16 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general, in a speech to the nation broadcast on screens, TV, thanked the Algerian people for its confidence expressed during the January 12th election.

This confidence, the president said, means the adherence to the values of national leadership since the fourth FLN congress.

This policy, he added, was the subject of a deep examination by the fifth congress which evaluated the different stages of our evolution.

In this world, characterized by a serious economic crisis, the president said, our country's good health supports a presentation of the face posed with optimism.

The president said the next phase will be characterized by rigor and labor. The effort should be carried out for the consolidation of the national independence economically and politically. In addition, for improving the quality of life of the citizens in a social, health and cultural sphere where the chances are the same for all. This will be done in the respect of fundamental rules of the country (as received) and within the respect of the law and our Arab-Islamic values, because our traditions are not in contradiction with exigencies of the modern world, the raïs also said.

Members, Alternates of FLN Political Bureau Named

LD161501 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Two important events — within two great moments — in the life of the nation took place today in the Palace of Nations. As you may have guessed, I am talking about the presidents of the republic taking the oath, and the proceedings of the 13th ordinary session of the National Liberation Front Central Committee. Mohamed Yazid attended these important events.

Let us take the events in session order, starting with the announcements of the members of the Central Committee Political Bureau resulting from the fifth FLN Congress session, session which resulted in appointing to council 1000, that is 1 and 17 members.

The members of the Political Bureau are: Mohamed Chérif Messaadia, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Rabah Bitat, Belkacem Krim, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Boualem Ben Hamouda, Boualem Benhamouda and Mohamed Hadj Yala.

In addition to the eight, there are two alternate members, Abdelhamid Brahimi, Mostefa Benteftifa, Ahmed Mehri, Abdelkrim Harchaoui and Mohamed Ben Yahmed.

There you have the Political Bureau.

During its 13th session, the Central Committee also established the discipline commission and the control commission of the current Central Committee. The 13th session began late this morning after President Chadli Bendjedid had been sworn in, and the proceedings began with the establishment of the bureau of the session, and then continued with a speech by the president of the republic, the secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party.

In his speech, the president highlighted the weighty responsibilities of political leadership, whose mission should be equal to the confidence and the hopes placed on it by the citizens and citizens who, he said, have faith in us.

As I stated yesterday, the president went on to say that he reaffirmed the commitment to many wise and most right throughout the vast planes of the party and the state to defend all the gains registered on all fields. The party's secretary general then welcomed the new members of the Central Committee and asked them to persevere with their brothers in efforts to implement the recommendations of the fifth congress, to allow better development of the country with a view to satisfying the citizen in their everyday life.

The current situation demands from us more effective mobilization to guarantee further victories for our people, for consolidation development of the country in the interests of the citizens who should experience dignity and peace of mind. We must, therefore, continue to progress at this decisive stage the Constitution stressed further, a stage which began after the fifth congress and which should be characterized by a spirit of responsibility and liability for the nation, characterized also by a strengthening of the ranks and a unity of thinking.

These are the main points of the speech by the head of state and secretary general of the party to the members of the Central Committee, which met in plenary session this morning and then reassembled this afternoon after work commissions had worked on the rule, not regulation of the party, and the internal regulation of the Central Committee.

Abdelghani Becomes Venezuelan Energy, Minister

LD161559 Algiers APS in English 1907 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Algiers, 16 (APS) — Prime Minister Abdelghani conferred yesterday with Venezuela Energy and Mines Minister

Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, who arrived in Algiers earlier in the day.

Mr Grisanti, envoy of the Venezuelan president, handed a message to President Chadli Bendjedid.

Mr Belkacem Nabi, Algerian energy minister, attended the meeting.

LIBYA

Oil Secretary Receives Venezuelan Energy Minister

LD041517 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jun (JANA) — The Secretariat of the people's committee [general secretariat] of energy and mines, Ahmed Hamouddah Gnaizi, who is visiting the Jamahiriyah

MAURITANIA

Officials Receive Visiting UN Delegation

AB151341 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday, Cissoko Mamoudou Oumar Sid Ahmed, [illegible] minister and minister of national defense, received the delegation of UN experts currently on a visit to Nouakchott. Earlier, Information and Telecommunications Minister Mohamed Salem Ould Zein, and National Education Minister Hamet Ould Deh had received the delegation. It is [illegible] already received the UN delegation last Saturday.

The UN delegation is visiting the country in response to an invitation by the Mauritanian Government. The visit also falls within the framework of the efforts being made by the authorities of the country to eradicate the vestiges of slavery.

As a matter of fact, the Military Committee for National Salvation decided on 5 July 1980 to abolish all forms of slavery, definitively all over the national territory. In this connection, the UN experts will confer with the Mauritanian authorities who remember the United Nations can give the country [illegible] achieve this goal.

SUDAN

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Senegal

ZK161340 Khartoum SUNA in English 1437 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Dakar, 16 Jun (SUNA) — President of the Republic Lt Gen Muhammad Numayri, in a press conference before leaving for Morocco, said an agreement between Sudan and Senegal has been signed to form a joint ministerial committee to strengthen the political, economic and technical exchange and cooperation between the two countries.

Reviewing the African Socialist Parties League activities, Numayri said we are pleased with the activities and endeavours of the League whatsoever in promoting the principles of democracy and socialism in Africa.

Numayri pointed out that the league will hold its conference conference on African unities in Khartoum in 1987, and the preparations for the conference will begin immediately.

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Minister on Attack Against Moroccans

LD151134 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The Sahrawi Ministry of Information today issued a statement which stated that fighters of the National Liberation Army launched a fierce attack Sunday against the Moroccan forces inside the security belt around the city of Amgala.

During the battle, which lasted 4 hours, the fighters of the National Liberation Army were able to enter a gap in the belt and captured a number vehicles.

The Sahrawi statement pointed out that 130 Moroccan soldiers were killed during these battles. A large number of Moroccans were also wounded, in addition to the destruction of 23 vehicles of various types.

Foreign Minister Hopeful on Conflict With Morocco

LD151201 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The Western Saharan Liberation Movement, Polisario, says it will continue to intensify the armed struggle as well as step up diplomatic efforts to solve the territory's problems. The pledge was made by the foreign secretary of the SDAR, Ndongo Hakaro Ibrahim, on his arrival in Dar es Salaam today.

He said Morocco's decision to erect a wall on the middle of Western Saharan land like the stepping up of its war of aggression had shut the door on negotiations and the presence of a referendum for the territory. He said the building of the wall, which would extend to the frontiers of Mauritania and Algeria, was calculated at provoking the two countries into seeing the conflict as one of encroachment on the war. Morocco has planned to build a wall of containment extending all the way to Mauritania.

The foreign secretary is in Dar es Salaam to deliver a message to President Nyerere from the president of the Sahara Democratic Republic. He is expected to leave on Sunday [17 June].

Prime Minister Visits Iran, Meets With Leaders

For report on Prime Minister Mahmud Ali Bella's arrival in Tehran and coverage of his visit, see the Iran section of the 15 January South Asia [FBIS-SAS-84-012] 402-PM/BZ and subsequent issues.

ETHIOPIA

Nigerian Delegation Begins Land Will Visit

ABC/CBS Lagos 0745 in English 1745 GMT 14 Jun 84

[By James Bello]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jun 14 (NAN) — A high-level Nigerian delegation arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday on the first leg of a goodwill mission to four east and southern African states.

The three-man delegation led by a member of the Supreme Military Council, Navy Capt Ebit Ukiwe, delivered a special message to the OAU chairman, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam from the head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari.

According to the correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), the delegation also included a former Nigerian permanent representative to the UN Mr Louis Harriman and a top official of the External Affairs Ministry.

Sources close to the Nigerian mission in Addis Ababa said that the delegation, which came for the Tanzanian capital Dar es Salaam today, will deliver a similar message to President Julius Nyerere before going to Zambia. It is also expected to visit Kenya to deliver a special message to President Daniel arap Moi before returning to Lagos.

Voice of Broad Masses Claims Military Victories

In Algeria

LD 171344 Clandestine Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Asgede — The heroic EPLF forces today liberated Asgede in the course of an offensive launched recently in Barka Province. Yesterday, our heroic EPLF forces destroyed the Addis Ababa government forces and liberated Tesseney at 1240. Today, they advanced from Tesseney and liberated Asgede after destroying the enemy force stationed there. Asgede is a quite large and very modern agricultural and strategic area of 4,000 hectares.

Liberation of Tesseney

LD 161913 Clandestine Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Tesseney — Tesseney, one of the biggest towns in Eritrea, was liberated yesterday by the heroic EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces. The EPLF offensive against the Ethiopian forces started yesterday at dawn and destroyed the huge enemy force stationed there. At exactly 1240 the town was captured. In this thoroughly studied lightning attack, our people's forces inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy forces.

Tesseney is the first big Eritrean town to be liberated after the EPLF's strategic withdrawal in 1978.

Attacks on Gondar

LD 171147 Clandestine Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Gondar — The gallant Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] and Ethiopian Peoples Democratic Movement [EPDM] forces have attacked the towns of the Addis Ababa regime in Gondar region. In the consecutive attacks carried out on 11 and 12 January at (Worebale), (Chanta Kulichin) and around Bete, the gallant TPLF and EPDM forces killed or wounded 115 Dergue soldiers and captured 72 others. They also captured 75 assorted weapons.

TANZANIA

President Nyerere Receives Polisario Leader

LD171109 Algiers APS in English 1059 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 17/1/84 (APS) — Mr Hakem Ibrahim, Polisario member of the Polisario Front and foreign affairs minister of the Sahraui Arab Democratic Republic (RASD), was audienced by the Tanzanian president, Mr Julius Nyerere, to whom he delivered a message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz (RASD president, Polisario Front secretary general), according to a communique from the Sahraui Ministry of Information.

President Mohamed Abdelaziz' message to the Tanzanian president put a stress on the serious situation prevailing in north-west Africa, notably after the military escalation entertained by Morocco. The communique pointed out.

During the audience, the Tanzanian head of state reaffirmed to the Sahraui minister his country's support and its determination to reinforce its relations with the Arab Sahraui Republic, the communique indicated.

CAMEROON

Biya Interviewed on Program Prior to Elections

[illegible] interview with PRESIDENT PAUL BIYA in French 11 Jan 84 pp 24, 25

["Exclusive interview granted to President Paul Biya by special correspondent Francis Laloy of the French newspaper FRATERNITE MATIN in Yaounde: 'on the eve of the campaign for the presidential elections in Cameroon'"]

[Text] [Laloy] Mr President, you became the head of state in Cameroon more than 1 year ago. This year seems to have been marked particularly by many cultural meetings, the plan you announced on 27 August of last year, as well as by the extraordinary congress of our party and your election as the party chairman. Can President Biya, who we now think of the needs of this period?

[Biya] The economic circumstances for us represent the balance sheet of the first year in the head of state. This is because during the period Cameroon experienced a political life that was very rich, traditionally free and tolerant, and marked by a series of events with serious potential consequences for the future.

What I can say after considering the realities and facts is that despite some unfavorable aspects experienced by the country and the adverse effects of the international economic crisis and the recent drought, Cameroon's political economic and social situation remains generally sound, satisfactory, and reassuring. As far as the economy is concerned, the national activity has maintained and in some cases sustained the pace of economic growth by improving performances in certain sectors, while the general cost-price situation continues to be marked by the people's increased income, enthusiasm, and drive for public affairs.

The main factors responsible for the progress include particularly the support, patience, and support for national restructuring being developed and by the Cameroonians in this decisive turning point of our history. The utmost attentiveness, support and confidence that have continued to give me since I became the head of state, and their determination to continue with the task of nation-building in peace, unity, and harmony. There is no doubt that these factors, which help to safeguard the achievements and promote trust in the future constitute powerful catalysts for our future actions, as well as a guarantee of the success of our efforts to bring about a change.

[Laloy] What are your main objectives in the political, economic, and social fields? What is going to change or remain in the past? What is going to remain? In the political field particularly, some people are demanding and even hope for a larger democracy and even the multiparty system. What do you think about this, Mr President?

[Biya] Cameroon has chosen to build its destiny and conduct its development strategy, not around an ideology but through a certain number of given objectives. These are economic independence and unity so far as the political field is concerned, planned liberalism and self-reliance and balanced development so far as the economy is concerned, and the application of a no-nonsense policy so far as the social field is concerned. These objectives which despite some defects have so far been proved to be persuasive and right and which have won the support of the Cameroonian people, will continue to inspire our political, economic, and social actions. But this will not hinder us from making the necessary adjustments and innovations aimed at correcting short comings and improving ourselves in order to respond better to the people's expectations and hopes.

In this regard, we intend to give the nation's life a more democratic content to maximize and even accelerate the pace of our progress, combat all resistance to engage in ultra-conservatism, and consistently observe the objectives and instruments enabling us to build a modern economy, promote the development of the Cameroonian society, and ensure our country's prestige and stability.

Concerning the democratization of our country's political life, I consider it one of the main conditions for our people's confident and effective participation in the task of nation-building in which I however want us all to be engaged. Thus, the idea of the new society to be built is precisely a progressive set of a social order based on a more authentic democracy. That is, a democracy that respects the freedoms and encourages free discussion and exchanges of ideas, a democracy which guarantees participation about the general interest and allows everyone to contribute to the control of our destiny, in all liberty and security but also in a constructive and responsible manner. What matters for us and must be given priority is the need to ensure a judicious balance between order, stability, and progress on one hand, and the freedom, well-being, and development of each and every person on the other hand, and the need be alert while safeguarding always and everywhere the primacy of national unity, social peace, and the common good.

Already, the National Assembly recently adopted a law modifying the constitutional provisions relating to the conditions for election as president of the Republic. According to the law henceforth any person without the backing of a legally constituted political party can present himself for election as president provided he satisfies a set conditions, with existing laws and regulations. The law, which has broadened the number of candidates for election as president, has boosted the sovereignty of the people and the citizen's freedom of choice that constitute the essence of all true democracy.

[Laloy] The foreign press comments favorably about management of Cameroon economy. However, there are shortcomings. What are these shortcomings? And how do you plan on correcting them in the short and medium term?

[Biya] We are happy about the favorable way our foreign partners, the international organizations, and the press view the progress we are making in the management of our economy. However, we remain realistic and prudent. Yes, even in a country like ours which still has so much to do to build itself, modernize its economy, and improve its people's standard of living, the problems are necessarily numerous and sometimes, particularly because like the other developing countries, Cameroon is also directly affected by the effects of the international economic crisis.

[illegible] the capital, our immediate concern mainly relates to the situation of the exiles and armed[illegible] the difficulties of the refugees everywhere, and the deficiencies of the means and communications of humanitarian

Corrective measures and specific actions are already being taken to solve these problems, which are both structural and cyclical. These efforts are supported by a desire for austerity aimed at mobilizing a better mobilization of public resources as well as the improvement in the [illegible] of the officials in charge of economic affairs and the raising of their moral standard.

[Langis] In the area of Government aid will a forbidden topic? If not, could we know more about it, especially the importance of its sources, the agencies involved, and its present role in the country's economy?

[Reply] The issue of Government aid has never been a forbidden subject. In fact, all the information concerning this sector is available at the administrations concerned and is widely published in the newspapers and specialized journals. It is the same with information on our various partners in all respects and [illegible] can, however, be [illegible] of some irrelevant, reserved or refused, etc.

In any case, [illegible] now in respect of [illegible] bilateral aid. As for the multilateral sources, though it is difficult to estimate precisely, it is certain that these sources are very [illegible] according to [illegible]. Also, from the experience of some developing countries and in our concern to avoid indulging illusions among the Cameroonian people on a situation which, like others, is piloted, the Cameroonian Government has constantly mobilized and deployed much prudence and restraint in the use of its revenues, especially by working out original budgetary procedures, taking into account the narrowness and fluctuating nature of our resources.

In short, Cameroon is not without some [illegible] problems. While we acknowledge the important contribution our sources have all in mobilizing the development of the economy, in optimizing our balance of [illegible], and in paving for our [illegible], we continue to give preference to the modernization of the agricultural sector, which provides employment for the greater part of the population and also provides stable and lasting revenue.

[Langis] Thanks to its sound economy, Cameroon plays leading roles in central Africa. What do you think of the level of engagement of countries in this region in all sectors, and how do you plan to participate this engagement?

[Reply] For Cameroon, the level of engagement of the countries of our subregion is, on the whole, satisfactory, taking into account the results obtained and the goals which are sought to be reached. Cameroon is now within the framework of bilateral relations, and also of [illegible] cooperation and multilateral such as the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC], the Bank of Central African States, and the Development Bank of the Central African States, whose creation and operation have allowed the establishment, improvement, and strengthening of subregional cooperation over the years.

Moreover, much concern in the area is [illegible] integration of our economies. Those who enable us to be considered at the level of the UDEAC to evaluate the results obtained and to recommend action to [illegible] our cooperation and our trade for a better economic integration of the member countries.

It is also worth mentioning the recent creation of the Economic Community of Central African States. By this creation of central Africa have set a larger scale and [illegible] their desire to strengthen their solidarity and their [illegible] cooperation. This new body, benefiting from the already acquired experience within the existing mechanisms of the subregion, will effectively participate, we are convinced, in the consolidation and achievement of objectives set by the Lagos declaration and [illegible].

[Langis] Africa's political problems are many. In your border there is Chad, further away, there is Western Sahara in the north, there is Namibia, and there is also apartheid South Africa's aggression in southern Africa, etc. What is your comment on these issues that have lasted for a long?

[Reply] Cameroon has always been a strong supporter of peace, peace based on justice, freedom, and respect for human rights.

Our position on the African political problems you just mentioned is also inspired by the basic principles of our foreign policy. Concerning our neighbor Chad, to which we give and continue to give humanitarian assistance as much as possible, our constant concern remains that the solution to the conflict having in part made Chadian. This means that it is for the Chadians themselves to solve their problems in a sovereign and independent manner, without excluding the eventual assistance of goodwill, which should be motivated not by submission or expansion or other but by a true desire to see these people who have suffered too much make peace and tackle the building of their country in peace and unity.

On the Western Saharan issue, we believe a solution can be found through the organization of a referendum for self-determination, as well as through the implementation of the agreement recently adopted at the last OAU summit in Addis Ababa which provided for a direct negotiation between the conflicting parties.

Concerning Namibia, Cameroon supports the U.N. plan under Resolution 435 which calls for Namibia's right to self-determination and independence. In this regard we support the courageous SWAPO struggle. SWAPO remains for us the dignified and legal representative of the Namibian people.

In this connection, we denounce and condemn the maneuvers by some powers in the Contact Group that show continuously toward South Africa as well as the attitude of some countries which subordinate Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Cameroon feels that this linkage is artificial and does not accept it, because the presence of Cuban troops in Angola concerns Angola sovereignty.

Finally, [illegible] to its policy of nonalignment, respect for territorial integrity of states and for human rights, Cameroon has many a time condemned the South African aggression against the Frontline States and the [illegible] established by the Pretoria regime. Furthermore, Cameroon has

[illegible] to bringing about the various members to break the deadlock.

[illegible] Reports Serious 'Adjustment Losses'

AB151630 Libreville Radio Debat Gabonais National Radio in French 1600 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The OAU-sponsored conference on Chad has fallen through. The FAN, Goukouni's main opponent, is sabotaging the Addis Ababa meeting. France and the United States are also responsible for the failure of the recent reconciliation on Chad.

The conference ended late on the night of Thursday, 12 January, without [illegible] major Chadian factions [illegible] coming to an agreement on the Chadian regard. The FAN delegates, who included Chadians and Zaireans, deliberately, [illegible] efforts by President Mengistu, the current OAU chairman, aimed at harmonizing the positions of the various Chadian factions in order to proceed to the official opening of the meeting.

In this regard, the failure of the conference was caused by procedural problems. The commonique issued at the end of 4 days of intensive consultations and bargaining by the OAU was unambiguous. The Ndjamena government is responsible for the failure. [illegible] They went to the Addis Ababa talks obviously in a bid to [illegible] rejection. The Ndjamena delegates cheerfully trampled underfoot all the efforts made by the current chairman of the pan-African organization to bring about reconciliation among Chadians. The representatives of the Ndjamena government [illegible] the Addis Ababa meeting fundamentally [illegible] recently by the late Libyan Minister in favor of that meeting which was to groups of 11 Chadian factions. In fact, one should recall that the OAU had sent official invitations to all the eighteen Chadian factions of the 1979 Lagos Accord urging them to participate in the talks on an equal footing. However Hissein Habre's delegates have tried to persuade everybody [illegible] that the so-called government of Ndjamena which is managing to dissociate the Libyan withdrawal.

As one can see, with Hissein Habre boycotting the meeting, disavowing all commitments made by Idriss Miskine, and sending a second-rate delegation to Addis Ababa, the FAN group has [illegible] the results of previous contacts and the 11 rightful factions of the Lagos Accord ended the meeting without reaching a solution to the Chadian problem.

GABON

President Bongo Leaves for Islamic Summit in Morocco

AB160717 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The president of the republic, His Excellency Al Hadj Omar Bongo left Libreville yesterday evening for Casablanca, Morocco, where he will participate in the fourth Islamic summit conference which opens this afternoon. Forty Islamic countries out of the 44 member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization (and PLO leader Yasir Arafat will participate in this summit).

GHANA

Cuban Youth Delegate Lauds Revolutionary Gains

ABIDJAN in the Ghanaian language to English 2000 GMT 16 June 84

[Text] The two-man Cuban delegation on a working visit to Ghana at the invitation of the National Youth Organising Committee has called on Ghanaian youth to work hard and make sacrifices to defend their country. Speaking at a news conference in Accra today, the leader of the delegation, Manuel Morales, a member of the National Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba, said the youth should keep up the spirit of responsibility and enthusiasm in these difficult times. He said the Cuban revolution had certain problems at the beginning but the youth, some of them working and learning at the same time, moved among the people to teach and educate them to defend the interest of the country.

Mr Morales said at the beginning of their revolution, there was a high illiteracy rate [words indistinct], but the people became united to safeguard the interests of the revolution because they realized that the defence of their revolution could be safeguarded by conservation. He said Cuba is an agricultural country and the people sometimes had to work with manual equipment until they were able to distribute mechanized farming. He said in order to discourage people from moving into the urban areas, rural areas are being built with the provision of amenities like water and electricity in every region.

On the 600 Ghanaian students who left Cuba last year, the other member of the delegation, Mr Manuel Prado Lara, said the children are on the island of Pilao, which is an agricultural area. He said they attend school and work on farms of the same area.

The delegation leaves for Cuba tomorrow.

IVORY COAST

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Journalists

ABIDJAN Ivorian Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 14 June 84

[Text] This morning President Houphouet-Boigny received the outgoing Chinese ambassador to the Ivorian private residence. The ambassador, who has been in the country since 4 January, will leave us today. Our foreign ministry, however, has already lost no time in launching searches. The Ivorian foreign minister took the opportunity to tell our guests that our country is an open and friendly country.

Earlier our Chinese colleagues had given a discovery tour of the hinterland. They visited our agricultural projects and some of our vocational training institutions. Soon after their arrival in the Ivory Coast our Chinese colleagues visited the various media and the Ivorian Refining Company. They were subsequently received by Ministers of State Camille Alliali, Information Minister Abadou Thiam, and Tourism Minister Henri Konan Bedie.

Economic Factors Behind Coup in Nigeria Viewed

ABIDJAN Ivorian FRATER DEMOCRATIC in French 17 June 84 p 15

[Jerome Carlos commentary: "Nigeria: The Democratic Dream Has Vanished"]

[Text] Mobutu, Shagari, Nigeria, which wanted to be the fourth largest democratic nation in the world, collapses in 15 December has a lesson to teach. The military once again have power in Lagos, their leader being a general called Muhammadu Buhari.

Power will [garrison themselves for a long time on the ruins of the coup d'etat. It has unexpectedly struggled to democratic experience which, in spite of its evident imperfections, was nevertheless a ray of hope for a country of more than 100 million inhabitants in search of their own original form of government. Certainly, the civil democracy by the military junta. The only question is whether a court d'etat was a pretext to a tragic event which could help circumscribe the real roots [word illegible] of Nigeria.

Oil, which has made many nations rich, was in the case paradoxically one of the major causes of Nigeria's economic difficulties. From 114 million tons in 1973 Nigeria's oil production fell to [words illegible] about 80 million in 1982. Added to the fall in production was the reduction in oil prices, which fell from $37 a barrel in 1980 to $30 in February 1983. Worse still, whether through laxity or lack of vigilance, the oil boom introduced serious structural imbalances in Nigeria's economy. Agriculture was abandoned with the oil boom, forcing the country to import food. In 1981 one had to spend 10 billion CFA francs [words illegible] to import food items that the country could have produced.

It is very difficult for an economy which is almost entirely based on oil (90 percent of export revenues and 80 percent of state revenues) to quickly find a better alternative in face of the oil decline of these past years. Nigeria was not only forced to take stringent measures that reduced investment and penalized the working masses with salaries unpaid for the past months in some enterprises, the country was also heavily indebted. Nigeria's debt, by the time of the coup d'etat, is estimated at about 6 [illegible] billion CFA francs.

Added to this difficult economic situation were some mounting scandals, such as the famous fatal "gas" of 2,000 billion CFA francs announced in 1980 at the NNPC, the [Nigerian] National Petroleum Company. There was also corruption called "dash" which means the social life and division, a strong network of favoritism and nepotism, and the lack of organization [illegible] city life. The Lagos demonstrates the seriousness of the [illegible] problems, be they roads, transportation, communications or the security of individuals or communities.

In spite of these difficulties, the Nigerians were able to [illegible] organize general elections, quite recently. The democrats have ruled only for a legislative period of 4 years. The failure of the coup d'etat made a date for the 31 December. For Nigerians, the new year rang in with the sound of soldiers' boots in the streets of power.

NIGERIA

Defense Minister Leads Delegation Visit to Chad

CBN, Nigerian Banks Accounts of Wanted Persons

CBN Circulars on Making "Dormant Documents" Acceptable

Leaders Sought by Buhari Regime Reported in London

[Text] London, Jan 11 (AFP) — Two former aides of deposed Nigerian President Shehu Shagari wanted by the new military administration are in London, THE OBSERVER newspaper reported today.

They are Chief Adisa Akinloye, former chairman of Mr Shagari's now-banned National Party of Nigeria (NPN), and Ayodele Ibrahim, a wealthy businessman who described his relations with the ex-president as "very close."

Mr Ibrahim also bought shares in THE OBSERVER [illegible] himself.

Chief Akinloye was quoted in the paper as saying that the new Nigerian era that began on 1 January on the coup of 31 December [illegible] had suffered [illegible] after military rulers

He said he had received a telegram sent to London for medical treatment and had been granted a passport for health for a period of unspecified duration.

[DAILY GRAPHIC] said that Mr Ibrahim spoke about the coup just week of his London [illegible] when [illegible] are carried out by [illegible] which failed. He said he was unconcerned by the military junta's claim that it had seized power to prevent the economic collapsing.

"I challenge them to tell the whole world how much money they left on the coffers in 1979 for Shagari's government to inherit. They will tell you they left two billion naira, about three billion dollars. But what was the amount of debt they left?"

In his usual [illegible] manner, Mr Ibrahim said that no charges had been made against him, and his operations as a citizen of Nigeria and a businessman will considerably [illegible] [illegible] were being contemplated by the "wanted" [illegible] in the Lagos authorities.

Mr Ibrahim said he had [illegible] and personal and business records [illegible] but he had committed no crime in his [illegible] and [illegible]. "After four to [illegible]." He was a millionaire by the age of 30. He said he had held a public office in the Shagari government, fought for was on the NPN ticket, and did all in his power to promote the interests of the party.

"I was [illegible] supporter of the leadership qualities of Alhaji Shagari. I do not regret that enthusiasm. Mr Ibrahim said, adding that he was [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] against him by Lagos.

[DAILY GRAPHIC] said that reports from Nigeria said that the [illegible] [illegible] of former ex-Minister Umaru Dikko. "He [illegible] was sought by the military," was arrested and questioned and other [illegible] had been harrassed.

Mr Dikko was the head of Mr Shagari's [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], which has been accused by the military of [illegible] or hoarding.

However former Foreign Minister Ernest Arcanko had been allowed by the military to be reunited with his family in London. [DAILY GRAPHIC] said Mr Arcanko, a former Commonwealth Affairs assistant secretary-general, was only appointed foreign minister in August of last year.

Caliber Members Assess Campus Poll as Poor

AB161949 Lagos NAN in English 1720 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Ibadan, Jun 16 (NAN) — Three policemen on night duty escaped possible lynching at Caliber yesterday when students of the Caliber Polytechnic stormed the police post on their campus, destroyed office furniture, and set fire to some records in police custody. It was not clear to the students whose government of the administrator told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that they took the action because the authorities failed to effect an [illegible] to relocate the police post from the polytechnic gate to another site within the premises.

The students insisted that the students had discussed with the authorities, authorized to use the police post [illegible] of a post office, which according to them, was more desirable to the students but that the authorities took no action.

The registrar, Mr Clay Ekpeti, told NAN in a telephone interview report that the students' action was unprovoked with the police post officer. He said the students wanted an office for their action, which took place after there was a general meeting [illegible] in Caliber.

Mr Ekpeti further disclosed that there has been no [illegible] of the police post since the 1983/84 session began, adding that a committee commission has been set to consult the information that the authorities would build a police post somewhere on the campus as soon as there were funds because it was [illegible] to have one as it is done in other higher institutions. He described the action as unfortunate and said that he had sent for the students' leaders for discussion.

SENEGAL

Masseur Departs Following 4-Day Official Visit

AB161715 Paris AFP in French 1729 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Dakar, 16 January (AFP) — French Premier Pierre Mauroy left Dakar at noon on Sunday for Paris at the end of a 4-day official visit to Senegal.

M. Mauroy, who was accompanied by his wife and a large delegation, was seen off by Senegalese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse.

SIERRA LEONE

Steven Retained Secretary-General of SLPP

AB161249 Paris AFP in French 1902 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Freetown, 16 Jun (AFP) — Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens has been reelected secretary general of the All People's Congress [APC] (the sole party in Sierra Leone) at the end of the party's eighth convention in Freetown, which lasted 7 days.

After the deliberations, the approximately 400 delegates who attended the meeting reaffirmed through a resolution their confidence in Mr Stevens, who had earlier announced the composition of the commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the student riots which broke out last week at the Fourah Bay College and later spread all over Freetown.

It will be recalled that according to official sources, three people died and several others were wounded in the Sierra Leonean capital following violent clashes that broke out in the city on Thursday. And according to reports that reached Abidjan from the Sierra Leonean capital on Monday, a fourth person has died as a result of the clashes.

During the eight conventions, Cho Mong-in, the mayor of Inchon, asserted that the KPC is now determined more than ever before "to eradicate violence, retaliation, enmity, and all other forms of subscription hampering development and discouraging potential investors."

The participants of the congress also adopted several resolutions calling on the government to continue working toward the "reunification" of Namibia and also to take the necessary measures to check unlawful entry and smuggling.

After the convention on Sunday, President Sassou left Sierra Leone for Casablanca to attend the Fourth Summit Conference of the Islamic Conference Organization.

[illegible]

[illegible]. Vice President Comments Prior to Departure

ABSTRACT [illegible] Services in French [illegible]
17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The [illegible] delegation led by the country's vice president, Chong Chom-ki, left our capital this morning. Shortly before its departure, the leader of the delegation was interviewed by the press. He spoke about the cooperation and friendship existing between the [illegible] and Togo and General Eyadema's effort toward national development.

[Begin Chong recording in Korean with French translation] The delegation of the [illegible] (Workers Party of Korea) leaves our beautiful country highly impressed after participating in the festivities marking the 17th anniversary of national liberation and the inauguration ceremony of the party school. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and to the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People for the reception accorded our delegation [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Offensive Against Soyo, Cabinda

MB0112130 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Commentary on "armed and military situation ... days and months past]

[Text] Even the most ear [illegible] will be able to hear a strong, fierce and powerful country that will become a shining star in the troubled African Continent. We will continue to demonstrate, as stated by our president, General Savimbi, that the will of the people cannot be measured.

As UNITA offensive continues against the heart and Cabinda province [illegible] and to commemorate 11 December [illegible] historic fact in our armed struggle for the national liberation and independence [illegible] which include the following:

On 1 December the enemy garrison [words indistinct] Bie was taken by our forces after 75 minutes of fighting. A total of 17 members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola were killed. Our forces also captured two helicopters and [illegible] of weapons. Afterwards a mass rally was held in the city. During the attack our forces also destroyed two military vehicles.

On 9 and 11 December 1984 the town of Cuimbeiba and Chinjo [illegible] were taken by our forces. A total of 7 helicopters belonging to the [illegible] were destroyed. Eight [illegible] were killed, including 3 Cubans. A total of 39 enemies and a quantity of assorted ammunition were captured. After [illegible] total 1,000 civilians. On our side, we suffered three dead and three wounded.

On 9 [illegible] December our special commandos destroyed the Sao Pedro industry [illegible] and attacked two garrisons [passage omitted].

ZIMBABWE

Jonathan Praises DPRK Construction Ethic

MB0112130 Mashu Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, was this afternoon taken on a conducted inspection tour of the government office complex that is being built behind the Moshoeshoe I statue in Maseru. Dr Jonathan was shown around the building by the minister for works, the Honorable Lekhoaba Jonathan. The three-part building was started by the Korea Construction Company, which left it incomplete, and it is now being completed by the Lesotho Government with the technical advice provided by North Korean consulting engineers. When completed, this office complex shall have been built at a cost of more than 5 million maloti. The prime minister thanked the North Korean ambassador for the good work that is being done and expressed his confidence in the North Korean consulting engineers and also wished them success.

The complex consists of [illegible] partitions, and about [illegible] are working on the construction. The building is expected to be completed by the end of the year or early next year.

MALAWI

Kwacha Pegging Altered To Weaken U.S. Dollar Impact

MB0112130 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Chakufwa Chirwa, in collaboration with the governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi, Mr Aleke Tembo, has announced a change in the pegging of the Malawi kwacha with effect from tomorrow, 11 [illegible]. In a press release today, Mr Chirwa and Mr Tembo said the kwacha, which up to now has been pegged to the Special Drawing Rights, will with effect from tomorrow be pegged to a basket of seven currencies, composed of the U.S. dollar, the British pound, the South African rand, the German mark, the Japanese yen, the French franc, and the Dutch guilder. The press release said the decision to change the pegging of the kwacha from the Special Drawing Rights to the new basket of currencies had been made in order to realign the future movement in the exchange of the kwacha to those currencies of Malawi's major trading partners.

The press release added that the change, which has been occasioned by the continued strengthening of the U.S. dollar, will moderate the impact of the U.S. dollar on the future movement of the exchange rate of the kwacha.

MOZAMBIQUE

Economic Talks With RSA End; Communique Issued

MB0112000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The talks of the working group on economic issues between Mozambique and South Africa have ended in Maputo. According to a press communique, the talks were held in a constructive atmosphere.

The Mozambique delegation to the talks was led by Major General Justino Vilas, minister in the presidency for economic affairs, while the South African delegation was led by Hans van Dunen, director general of the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two delegations included senior officials from different economic sectors of the two countries. The working agenda of the talks included issues relating to transport, registered labor, agriculture, fishing, industry and trade, tourism, customs, and energy.

At the opening of the talks, Maj Gen Justino Vilas said that South Africa must work toward eliminating violence and the escalation of war. He added that the presence of the South African delegation in Maputo is interpreted by Mozambicans as

[illegible] to achieve a lasting and peaceful solution to the problem of Angola. [illegible] to continue to work for a peaceful solution to the problem of Angola. [illegible] to continue to work for a peaceful solution to the problem of Angola.

[

[illegible] economic considerations for South Africa in the form [illegible] of access to agricultural markets. Mozambique would also [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and therefore [illegible] [illegible] South Africa, therefore, an [illegible] [illegible] would be favorable.

For Mozambique [illegible] and the benefits that would accrue to the country are enormous. Mozambique's economy is in the doldrums at every turn: its infrastructure [illegible] and thousands of people have died as a result of the effects of destruction. The government [illegible] is obligated to its people to do something, and one of the most worthwhile things it could [illegible] normalization relations with South Africa.

It has been stated that South Africa cannot really [illegible] Mozambique could be worth up to $200 million a year within a short period, while Libya, Mozambique could benefit Mozambique to the tune of $50 million a year. In private [illegible], such sums of money are considerable. For Mozambique, they virtually represent the difference between existing and collapsing.

As far as Mozambique's security is concerned, the rewards for this country could also be considerable. The Mozambique National Resistance Movement has been responsible for [illegible] in the country, and the government believes South Africa is assisting the movement. South Africa denies this, nevertheless. Any agreements between the two countries could be of benefit.

But for Mozambique, a normalization of the situation in the country would carry with it benefits far beyond those that can be provided by South Africa. Western countries, and particularly the United States, would certainly boost their aid and investment in Mozambique in the event of heightened stability and more [illegible] [illegible] initiatives. Mozambique would distinguish itself as the state in southern Africa that has taken the most effective and direct steps toward promoting stability in the subcontinent, and, as history has shown, the peacemakers are invariably rewarded.

Effect on Independence Struggle

MB171644 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
[Text] [illegible] 17 June 84

[Station commentary: "Pretoria and Maputo: the Water's on [illegible]"]

[Text] In the latest package of deals towards non-aggression between South Africa and Mozambique [illegible] coming to terms with southern African realities. The dependency of the region's various countries on one another for economic progress and hence their need for a stable and cooperative order in that sense could signal the start of an historic shift from the confrontation of decades that were ruled by political emotions and were motivated only, given fairness of all observations, by [illegible] [illegible] thought that materialistic [illegible] will not be subject [illegible] the changing attitudes locally. It will be fair to read [illegible] a change in [illegible] in the West, and especially in the United States.

Underlying the conflict situation in southern Africa [illegible] in terms of regional differences is [illegible] and of the most powerful issues influencing it. The issues of the situation were fundamentally altered when the Soviet Union [illegible] Cuban surrogate forces to Angola in 1975, and began involving itself more actively in the affairs of the region as a whole. That action, motivated as it was not by southern Africa's interests but by the Kremlin's international struggle aims, introduced an altogether new dimension into the situation. Henceforth, initiatives designed to reduce tensions and resolve disputes through negotiation could not appeal only to the needs and interests of the region's peoples. If they were to succeed they would also have to [illegible] the global context represented by Soviet involvement.

Southern Africa had become an arena of the superpower struggle. The clear realization, though it was not accepted until Mr Ronald Reagan came to power in the United States 7 years after the Cuban occupation of Angola, was that the West would [illegible] have to become more actively involved in southern Africa in a role supportive of the moderates. That realization gave birth to the policy of constructive engagement. Its scope and aims have been defined by Dr Chester Crocker, the chief architect of America's southern Africa policies. The Soviet Union, for its part, has consistently used its allies in the subcontinent, Angola, Mozambique [illegible] against Mozambique's attempts to resolve regional conflict. The United States is seeking to build a framework for regional cooperation and development [illegible] South Africa, which Dr Crocker described as a very powerful [illegible] diplomatically oriented regional power, must be engaged constructively in the process.

In addition Washington was prepared, Vice President George Bush said on his African tour 11 months ago, to give African governments the wherewithal and the international political and financial backing to take risky measures to normalize their economies.

In southern Africa today the wherewithal to create the basic [illegible] in the form of economic aid and effective counter-acting power are in Washington's hands; the continuations are in the hands of the region's governments.

The talks taking place in Maputo and Pretoria are the product of that doctrine applied in support of the efforts of South Africa and its eastern neighbor. It is a comprehensive approach that is designed to take account of the total multifaceted southern African situation. It cannot guarantee success in resolving every dispute, but it is the only approach through which success can be achieved.

SWAZILAND

Minister Notes Difficulty Matching RSA Incentives

MB161300 Mbabane Television Service in English
1615 GMT 16 June 84

[Text] The minister of commerce, Dr Sabelo Nxumalo, has appealed to South Africa to stimulate investment in its neighboring states by encouraging industries to open up in them. The minister was speaking this morning when officially opening

[illegible] Joint Meeting of the Royal Monsoon Area Commission on the Royal Seven Sun Swaziland, South Africa, and Lesotho were commencing on the talks.

Dr Nxumalo said he believes the south[illegible] African region had a vast potential, and that the time had come for closer cooperation in economic development and financial matters. He noted that although he had not been in government, he had been watching with keen interest developments among the partner states of the Royal Monsoon Area. The commission is expected to meet a minimum of eight times[illegible].

[Begin Nxumalo recording] The time has come now for closer cooperation in the area of economic development and on financial matters. We have no alternative in this region but to cooperate closely with one another, which cooperation will, I believe, have immense benefits for all our countries for the well-being of our peoples.

We are across Africa, experiencing difficult times in the region with inflation rampant and interest rates being very volatile, and I believe that with the joint efforts and goodwill of all concerned, we should put for closer cooperation to try and bring our economies to an acceptable level. I view such matters not to prejudice the outcome of our discussions here today, but to demonstrate the close concern of the Government of Swaziland with monetary economic stability and, of course, the well-being of the entire region as a whole.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would be failing if I did not add a few more things. We note with great concern the measures which our stronger partner, South Africa, is able to give which we are unable to give. I mean the governments of Lesotho and Swaziland will always find it very difficult to match the incentives which are given by South Africa to the investors in South Africa and to the homelands. I view this with the greatest concern, and I believe discussions on monetary matters will not be complete if we [illegible] mention this serious concern. [end recording]

[illegible]

Crime Management Task Force To Be Set Up

MB1012[illegible] Harare Domestic Service in English 1747 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Mnangagwa, says Zimbabwe will soon have its own task force to deal with crime situations. Opening a crime management course in Harare today, Comrade Mnangagwa said the formation of the task force, which should be operational by the end of this week, was prompted by internationl terrorism. He cited kidnappings and hijackings as some of the incidents which necessitated the formation of the force.